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LESSONS

SHELDON'S ↵

➤ WORD ↵



➤ STUDIES

SLANT SCRIPT

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
NEW YORK CINCINNATI CHICAGO

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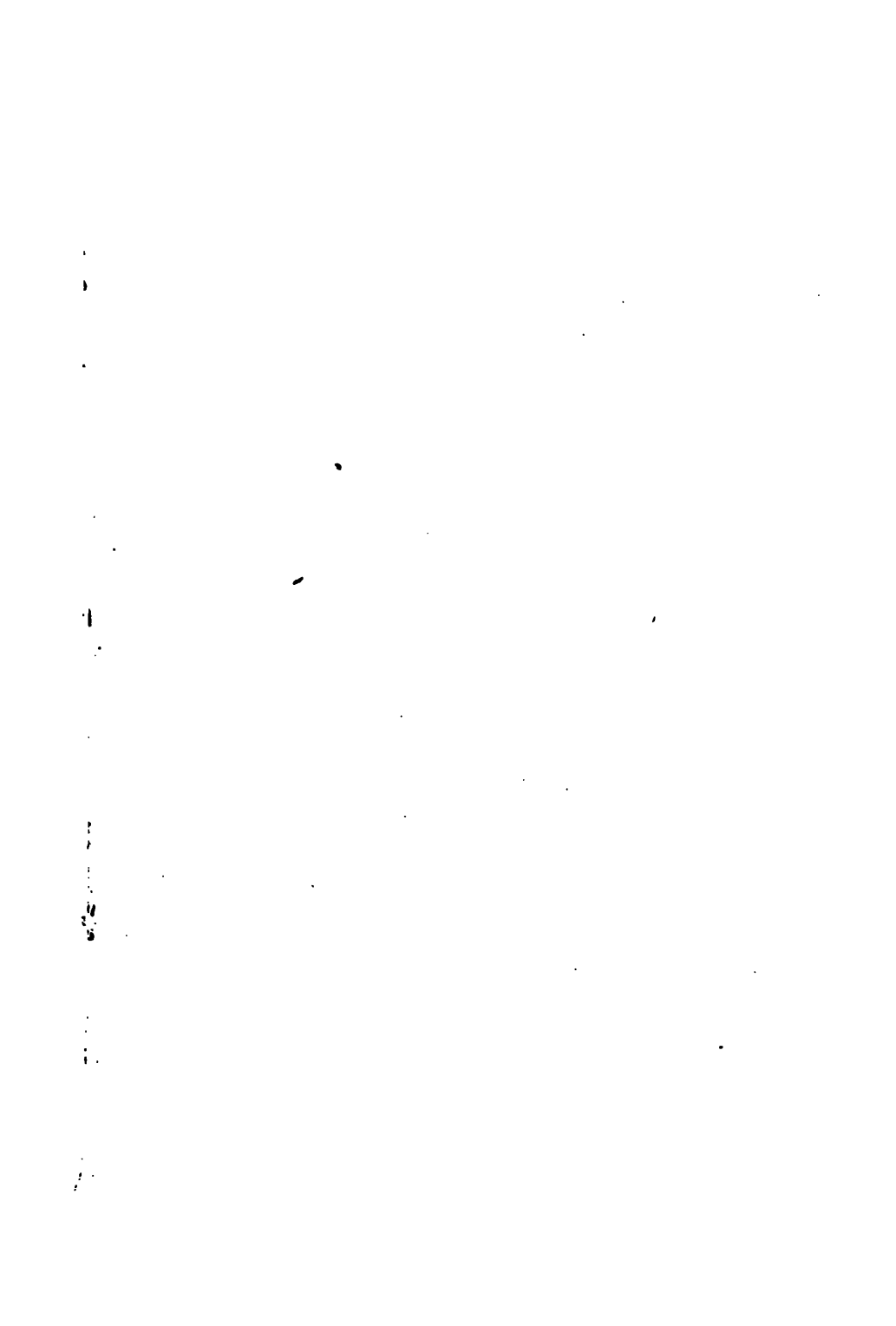
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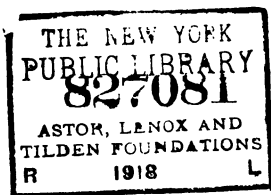
SHELDONS'

WORD STUDIES,

CONTAINING

GRADED LESSONS IN THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF WORDS,
AND THEIR CORRECT USE IN SENTENCES.

NEW YORK ·· CINCINNATI ·· CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY



TO SEE A WORD FOR THE FIRST TIME EITHER *as* SUBSTANTIVE OR ADJECTIVE IN A CONNECTION WHERE WE CARE ABOUT KNOWING ITS COMPLETE MEANING, IS THE WAY TO VIVIFY ITS MEANING IN OUR RECOLLECTION.

—George Eliot.

MEN SUPPOSE THAT THEIR REASON HAS COMMAND OVER THEIR WORDS; STILL IT HAPPENS THAT WORDS IN RETURN EXERCISE AUTHORITY ON REASON.

—Bacon.

NOT IN BOOKS ONLY, WHICH ALL ACKNOWLEDGE, NOR YET IN CONNECTED ORAL DISCOURSE, BUT OFTEN ALSO IN WORDS CONTEMPLATED. SINGLY, THERE ARE BOUNDLESS STORES OF MORAL AND HISTORIC TRUTH, AND NO LESS OF PASSION AND IMAGINATION, LAID UP—LESSONS OF INFINITE WORTH WHICH WE MAY DERIVE FROM THEM, IF ONLY ATTENTION IS AWAKENED TO THEIR EXISTENCE.

—Trench.

ONE VAGUE INFLECTION SPOILS THE WHOLE WITH DOUBT;
ONE TRIVIAL LETTER RUINS ALL LEFT OUT;
A **knot** CAN CHOKe A FELON INTO CLAY;
A **not** WILL SAVE HIM, SPELT WITHOUT THE **k**;
THE SMALLEST WORD HAS SOME UNGUARDED SPOT,
AND DANGER LURKS IN | WITHOUT A DOT.

—O. W. Holmes.

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PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

THE title of this book, WORD STUDIES, indicates its general scope and purpose. The difficulties of English orthography, together with the fact that correct spelling is considered a test of scholarship, have led teachers to make the spelling lesson a daily exercise. A pupil may know the meaning of a word and use it correctly, but still need to study its orthography. There are also many useful words with which the learner is not likely to become familiar through his reading lessons or other school exercises, and when required to study simply the orthography of these less common words, the task becomes irksome and, to a considerable extent, unprofitable. This book is designed to assist the teacher in his efforts to teach the orthography of those familiar words which are likely to be misspelled, and at the same time to add new words to the pupil's vocabulary.

To perfect pupils in the orthography of every-day words, they must be required to write them again and again. The meaning of a new word is frequently detected more readily by seeing or hearing it correctly used in a sentence than by studying its definitions. Considerable space, therefore, has been devoted to dictation exercises. In these the more common words are frequently repeated; and the pupil is unconsciously learning the use as well as the orthography of new words. The selections and dictation exercises have been chosen with care, and in every instance present a choice specimen of composition, a beautiful thought, or useful information.

Numerous lessons in distinguishing homonyms and synonyms have been introduced. A little encouragement from the teacher will induce pupils to construct sentences illustrating the use of words thus contrasted. While engaged in this work the pupils are unconsciously fixing the orthography in their minds, and acquiring a command of language.

There are a few rules of English orthography and etymology which are well worth studying. These are given with exercises by which the pupils are taught to apply them.

Several lessons in the derivation of words have also been introduced near the close of the book. For these the pupils have been prepared by the preceding exercises in the use of prefixes and suffixes, and the root words have been so carefully selected that but little effort will be required to make these lessons exceedingly interesting and profitable.

Any work designed to satisfactorily fill the place of a spelling-book, must contain carefully selected lists of such words as are least likely to occur in the other books studied by the pupils. These lists have been made up with great care, and so arranged as to afford interesting exercises in sentence building. The lists of test words contain those whose orthography is difficult but whose meaning is easily within the grasp of the pupils as they advance. In the lists of selected words, definitions or illustrative sentences are given. Throughout the book the pupils are supposed to use the words correctly in illustrative sentences, and the exercises have been arranged with this object in view.

The appendix, while intended chiefly for reference, will be utilized by the skillful teacher in making up new lessons in abbreviations, pronunciation, and the derivation of words.

SHELDON & COMPANY.

INTRODUCTION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Orthography treats of the forms, sounds, and combinations of letters.

A **letter** is a mark or character used to represent a sound of the human voice heard in speaking. There are twenty-six letters employed in writing the English language. These twenty-six letters are collectively called the alphabet.

Letters are distinguished with reference to their *style* as follows :—

Ordinary Roman,

Italics,

Old English, or Black Letter.

German Text,

Gothic,

Full-face,

Antique,

Script.

Old Style.

Letters are distinguished with reference to their *size* as follows :—

Pica,

Small Pica,

Long Primer,

Bourgeois,

Brevier,

Minion,

Nonpareil.

Agate,

Pearl.

Each of the varieties of letters is used in two forms, known as **CAPITALS** and **small letters**. Small letters are employed for all ordinary purposes ; capitals, only for the sake of prominence and distinction.

THE ALPHABET.

<i>Script.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>	<i>Script.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>
<i>A a</i>	A a	<i>N n</i>	N n
<i>B b</i>	B b	<i>O o</i>	O o
<i>C c</i>	C c	<i>P p</i>	P p
<i>D d</i>	D d	<i>Q q</i>	Q q
<i>E e</i>	E e	<i>R r</i>	R r
<i>F f</i>	F f	<i>S s</i>	S s
<i>G g</i>	G g	<i>T t</i>	T t
<i>H h</i>	H h	<i>U u</i>	U u
<i>I i</i>	I i	<i>V v</i>	V v
<i>J j</i>	J j	<i>W w</i>	W w
<i>K k</i>	K k	<i>X x</i>	X x
<i>L l</i>	L l	<i>Y y</i>	Y y
<i>M m</i>	M m	<i>Z z</i>	Z z

CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.

The letters are classified with respect to the sounds which they represent as *vowels* and *consonants*.

A **vowel** is a letter, which represents a pure sound of the voice, not impeded by the teeth or lips. The vowels are **a, e, i, o, and u**.

A **consonant** is a letter which represents a sound more or less obstructed in articulation, by the organs of speech. The consonants are **b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, and z**.

W and **y** are sometimes vowels and sometimes consonants. **W** is a vowel when it is used with another letter to represent a pure vocal sound ; as in *awe, law, low, how, new*. **Y** is a vowel when either alone or with another letter it represents a pure vocal sound ; as in *eye, sky, day, key, boy, buy*. In all other cases these two letters are consonants.*

A **diphthong** is the union of two vowels to represent a single sound. The diphthongs are *oi* and *ou*.

A **digraph** is a combination of two vowels, only one of which is sounded ; as *ea* in *fear*, *ei* in *vein*, *ow* in *slow*. A combination of two consonants representing a single sound is also called a digraph ; as *ch* in *church*, *th* in *thin*, *ng* in *thing*.

ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

There are forty-four *elementary sounds* in the English language, and but twenty-six letters in the alphabet ; therefore some letters must represent more than one sound.

In this book certain distinguishing characters are used, so that the various sounds represented by a letter are indicated to the

* Some of the letters classified as vowels are often used as consonants ; as *t* in *partial*, where *t* represents the sound of *sh*, and *u* in *quit*, where *u* represents the consonant sound of *w* ; but, as each of these letters is, by itself, the representative of a pure vocal sound, it has not been thought proper to separate them from the other vowels and classify them with *w* and *y*.

eye. The characters used for this purpose are called *diacritical marks*.

The vowels are marked with the *macron* —, *breve* ˘, *dots* ˙, *dot* ˙, *circumflex* ^, and *wave* ˘. The consonants are marked with the *bar* —, *cedilla* ¸, *dot* ˙, and *suspended bar* ˉ.

In digraphs the letter that is marked represents the sound of the combination; as in *rāin*, *drēam*, *wēalth*, *bōw*, etc.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOUNDS.

The elementary sounds are divided into three classes, known as *vocals*, *subvocals*, and *aspirates*.

The **vocals** are the pure vocal or voice sounds represented by the vowels and diphthongs. The vocals are ā, ă, â, ä, å, ą, ē, ě, ĕ, ĭ, ĩ, ō, ȯ, Ȱ, ȱ, ū, ŭ, û, oi, ou.

The **subvocals** are sounds which are partially or imperfectly vocal. The subvocals are b, d, g, j, l, m, n, ng, r, v, w, y, z, zh, th.

The **aspirates** are sounds without vocality, produced by the breath alone. The aspirates are f, h, k, p, s, t, ch, sh, th.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

ā, <i>long</i> , as in.....māke.	ī, <i>short</i> , as in.....ill.
ă, <i>short</i> , as in.....ădd.	ō, <i>long</i> , as in.....ōld.
ē, <i>long</i> , as in.....ēve.	ȯ, <i>short</i> , as in.....nȯt.
ĕ, <i>short</i> , as in.....ĕnd.	ū, <i>long</i> , as in.....ūse.
ĭ, <i>long</i> , as in.....fine.	ŭ, <i>short</i> , as in.....ŭs.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

à, <i>modified by r</i> , as in fâre.	ě, <i>obtuse</i> , as in vĕrb.
ä, <i>Italian</i> , as in ärm.	û, <i>obtuse</i> , as in būrn.
â, <i>intermediate</i> , as in âsk.	ōō, <i>long</i> , as in mōōn.
ą, <i>broad</i> , as in ąll.	ōō, <i>short</i> , as in gōōd.

EQUIVALENTS.

ą = ǫ, as in whął.	o = ǫō, as in wǫłf.
ê = â, as in thêre.	ô = ą, as in fôrm.
e = â, as in obey.	u = ǫō, as in rǫde
ī = ě, as in machine.	ū = ǫō, as in pūsh.
ī = ě, as in bīrd.	ȳ = ĭ, as in flȳ.
ó = ŭ, as in sòn.	ȳ = ĭ, as in mȳth
o = ǫō, as in dǫ.	✓

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

oi or oy (<i>unmarked</i>), as in oil, toy.	ou or ow (<i>unmarked</i>), as in out, owl.
--	--

CONSONANTS.

ç, <i>soft</i> , = s, as in . . . çite.	s (<i>unmarked</i>), as in same.
e, <i>hard</i> , = k, as in . . eall.	ş <i>vocal</i> = z, as in . . . haş.
ch (<i>unmarked</i>), as in child.	th (<i>unmarked</i>), as in thin.
çh = sh, as in . . . çhaise.	th, <i>vocal</i> , as in . . . thine.
eh = k, as in . . . ehord.	ph = f, as in . . . phrase.
ġ, <i>soft</i> , = j, as in . . ġem.	qu = kw, as in . . . queen.
ġ, <i>hard</i> , as in ġet.	x (<i>unmarked</i>) = ks, as in tax.
ŋ = ng, as in inŋ.	ẋ = gz, as in . . . example.

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ê = â, as in thêre.	ô = ǝ, as in fôrm.
e = ä, as in obey.	u = ǝō, as in rǝde.
î = ê, as in machîne.	û = ǝō, as in push.
î = ê, as in bîrd.	ÿ = I, as in flÿ.
ô = û, as in sôn.	ÿ = I, as in mÿth.
o = ǝō, as in dǝ.	✓

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

oi or oy (<i>unmarked</i>), as in oil, toy.	ou or ow (<i>unmarked</i>), as in out, owl.
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ġ, <i>soft</i> , = j, as in . . ġem.	qu = kw, as in . . . queen.
ġ, <i>hard</i> , as in ġet.	x (<i>unm'k'd</i>) = ks, as in tax.
ŋ = ng, as in inċ.	z = gz, as in . . . example.

SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

A **word** is the spoken, written, or printed sign of an idea. A **simple word** is a single word ; as, *ink, ear, stand, ring*. A **compound word** is one composed of two or more simple words ; as, *inkstand, ear-ring*.

A **syllable** is a word or part of a word pronounced by a single effort of the voice. A word of one syllable is a **monosyllable** ; as, *man*. A word of two syllables is a **disyllable** ; as *beau-ty*. A word of three syllables is a **trisyllable** ; as, *man-u-script*. A word of four or more syllables is a **polysyllable** ; as, *ir-re-press-i-ble*.

A **primitive word** is one that is not derived from another ; as, *man, kind*. A **derivative word** is one that is derived from another ; as, *manly, unkind*. A syllable, like *ly* in *manly*, added to a primitive to form a derivative, is called a **suffix**. A syllable, like *un* in *unkind*, put before a primitive to form a derivative, is called a **prefix**.

Accent is a superior force applied to a particular syllable or syllables in the pronunciation of a word. Accent is denoted by a little mark ['] placed above and at the right of a syllable ; as in *bish'op, reward', a wak'en*.

In many **unaccented syllables** the vowels have not exactly the same sounds as indicated in the **Key to Pronunciation**. As it is impossible to express all the sounds of vowels in unaccented syllables by any system of notation, they are usually left unmarked. They can be learned only by the ear from the lips of good speakers. Those who would attain to a neat and elegant pronunciation must be particularly attentive to unaccented syllables.

WORD STUDIES.

1. SOUNDS OF A.

ā, LONG ; a, BROAD ; â, MODIFIED BY R.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

eāre	shāre	eāne	eāme
all	lāte	talk	sāfe
walk	small	sāme	ball
spāre	stall	want	tāke
dāre	hāte	eāge	salt
seāre	war	eāpe	hall

2. MODEL SENTENCES.

1. Copy ; 2. Write from dictation.

Write your sentences with care.
We will all go for a walk.
I cannot spare the time.
Dare to do right. Dare to be true.
To scare means to frighten.
Give each one his share or part.
Never come late to school.

3. SOUNDS OF A.

ä, ITALIAN ; å, INTERMEDIATE ; ǣ, SHORT.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

ask	eat	arm	harm
land	dance	grass	tag
hå	lap	chant	hand
stär	mast	ean	lad
fär	ear	has	draft

*Do not ask too many questions.
Ours is the land of the free.
Ha! ha! I have found you.*

4. SOUNDS OF E.

ē, LONG ; ě, SHORT ; ǣ, OBTUSE.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

mē	rēd	ēnd	elērk
bē	shē	thēn	wēst
nēt	tērm	ċent	slēd
vērse	pēn	wē	bērth
wēre	hēr	bēll	hē

*Call for me. I will be ready.
He caught our fish in a net.
Have you recited your verse?*

5. CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.

Write from dictation, or from memory :

1. Begin with a capital the first word of every sentence.
2. Begin with a capital the first word of every line of poetry.
3. Write with capitals the words I and O.
4. Place a period at the end of every sentence that is not a question or an exclamation.
5. Place a question mark at the end of every question.
6. Place an exclamation point at the end of every exclamation.

6. SOUNDS OF I.

I, LONG ; I, SHORT.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

time	right	kind	live
nine	kind	ridge	wire
find	ship	ice	bridge
bright	life	fringe	kite
sign	inch	nigh	sight

*A stitch in time saves nine.
 Find a way or make one.
 O how bright the sun is!
 Do you see any sign of rain?
 I will try to do right.
 Kind words never die.*

7. SOUNDS OF O.

Ō, LONG ; Ō, SHORT.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

bōld	whōle	bōth	mōre
lōng	pōnd	gōne	dōt
hōme	hōst	jōke	pōle
sōft	slōpe	rōll	tōp
tōld	lōdġe	nōd	tōne

*Be bold in doing right.
There is no place like home!
A soft answer turneth away wrath.*

8. SOUNDS OF OO.

ŌŌ, LONG ; ŌŌ, SHORT.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

eōol	hōōd	bōōm	spōōn
gōōd	wōōl	fōōt	fōōd
bōōk	smōōth	stōōl	brōōk
tōō	shōōk	tōōth	glōōm
wōōd	blōōm	eōōk	stōōd

*Bring me a glass of cool water.
Read only good books.
One is never too old to learn.*

9. SOUNDS OF U.

û, LONG ; ŭ, SHORT ; û, OBTUSE.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

pûre	hûe	spûr	mûle
sûn	eûr	dûst	mûsk
pûrse	bût	plûme	fûr
mûte	fûme	bûrst	dûll
dûmb	elûb	tûne	nûrse

*Blessed are the pure in heart.
 The sun shines brightly.
 Keep your money in your purse.*

10. SELECTIONS.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

- Kind hearts are the gardens,
 Kind thoughts are the roots,
 Kind words are the blossoms,
 Kind deeds are the fruits.
- Little moments make an hour ;
 Little thoughts, a book ;
 Little seeds, a tree or flower ;
 Water drops, a brook ;
 Little deeds of faith and love,
 Make a home for you above.
- Be noble in every thought
 And in every deed.

11. EQUIVALENTS OF A.

æ = Ǽ LONG ; ê = ǣ, MODIFIED BY R ; ô = ȝ BROAD.

1. Pronounce, observing the different ways of representing the same sound ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

fete	fôrk	thêre	halt
prey	lâte	glâre	nôrth
o bey'	they	eall	chalk
whêre	strây	fôrm	false
shâre	râre	wall	seôrch

*A fete is a feast or festival.
Lions lie in wait for their prey.
Children, obey your parents.*

12. EQUIVALENTS OF E.

ȳ = ē, LONG ; ĩ = ĕ, OBTUSE.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

fa tigue'	ra vine'	po liçe'	pêr'feet
ma rine'	va lise'	ěrr	ġir'dle
têrse	lē'gal	stĭr	sêr'mon
first	ma çhĭne'	fĭrm	mĭrth
hê'ro	rê'al	skĭrt	thĭrst

*Too much work causes fatigue.
Marine animals live in the sea.
His answer was terse or short.*

13. EQUIVALENTS OF I.

ȳ = I, LONG ; ȳ̆ = I, SHORT.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

tȳpe	mīte	ī'tem	hȳmn
sȳs'tem	thȳ	mī'nus	wīt
gȳp'sies	skȳ	tȳ'rant	līm'it
dȳ'er	sīde	rīm	sīl'ly
lȳnx	stȳle	mȳth	prȳ

Books are printed from type.
A lynx is a cat-like animal.
Gypsies are a roving people.

14. EQUIVALENTS OF O AND U.

ø = Ō, SHORT ; ô = Ū, SHORT.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

wan	lôt	mônk	eōf'fin
mônths	whæt	sôn	bōd'y
wan'der	trôt	sūn	wal'let
wag	būd	lōve	bōn'net
wal'rus	dōne	eōm'et	bōt'tom

His face was wan or iwhite.
There are twelve months in a year.
Do not wander or stray from home.

15. EQUIVALENTS OF OO.

o AND u = oo, LONG ; o AND u = ʊ, SHORT.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

truth	do	fruit	push
prove	who	erude	pull
lose	whose	rule	bush'el
puss	true	rude	bo'som
bush	move	prune	bul'let

*Always speak the truth.
Prove your answers.
Lose no time in idleness.*

16. SELECTIONS.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. If a task is once begun,
Never leave it till it's done ;
Be the labor great or small,
Do it well, or not at all.
2. Suppose your task, my little man,
Is very hard to get,
Will it make it any easier
For you to sit and fret ?
And wouldn't it be wiser,
Than waiting like a dunce,
To go to work in earnest,
And learn the thing at once ?

—Phoebe Cary.

17. DIPHTHONGS.

oi AND ou : oi = oy ; ou = ow.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

join	noun	toy	growl
our	ground	coin	seowl
shout	joy	loy'al	town
loud	soil	down	bound
loi'ter	moist	sour	brown

Will you join our party?

Do not shout too loud.

Did you loiter by the way?

18. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Use the words in other sentences.

hīm. The boy's dog is fond of *him*.

hŷmn. Can you sing me a *hymn*?

īn. We are *in* the school-room.

īnn. An *inn* is a hotel or tavern.

rōad. There is a spring by the *road*.

rōde. I *rode* for miles in the country.

nŭn. The *nun* wears a black veil.

nōne. *None* are absent ; all are here.

çent. Ten *cents* make a dime.

sēnt. The boy was *sent* on an errand.

sçent. The dog *scents* the game.

19. IN THE DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

Use the following words in sentences :

tā'ble	sug'ar-bōwl	eōv'er
sprēad	tēa-ûrn	kēt'tle
plātes	năp'kins	boil'er
knives	gōb'lets	spi'der
tēa'-cûps	salt'çel lar	tōast'er
sau'cers	eāst'er	broil'er
tēa'spōons	ōv'en	grīd'dle
sērv'er	pōk'er	flăt'-I ron
pitch'er	seūt'tle	dīp'per
eōf'fee-pōt	dămp'er	străin'er

20. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

by.	We travel <i>by</i> land and <i>by</i> water.
bye or by.	<i>Good bye</i> means <i>God be with you</i> .
buy.	Do not <i>buy</i> what you do not need.
die.	A patriot is willing to <i>die</i> for his country.
dye.	Clothes are <i>died</i> and cleaned.
too.	He is <i>too</i> late who is not on time.
to.	Do <i>to</i> others as you would have them do <i>to</i> you.
two.	We have <i>two</i> ears, <i>two</i> eyes, <i>two</i> hands, <i>two</i> feet.
fore.	<i>Fore</i> -warned is <i>fore</i> -armed.
four.	The <i>four</i> sides of a square are equal.
sore.	The boy put salve on his <i>sore</i> hand.
soar.	See the eagle <i>soar</i> over the lake.
gait.	I know him by his <i>gait</i> .
gate.	The <i>gate</i> swings on its hinges.

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what ; êre, vgil, tērm ; pîque, firm ;

21. DIGRAPHS EQUIVALENT TO A.

ai, äu, äy, eä, ei, ey = ä, LONG ; au, aw, oa = a, BROAD
äy, êi = ä, MODIFIED BY r ; äu, eä, uä = ä, ITALIAN.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

läunch	hâir	skeîn	snâil
gäuge	haul	häunt	broad
taught	whëy	fraud	swäy
prâyer	thêir	guärd	pläid
heärth	draw	yeä	fail
chäin	peär	fôught	läugh

22. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

There is beauty in the forest,
When the trees are green and fair ;
There is beauty in the meadow,
Where wild flowers scent the air ;
There is beauty in the sunlight,
And the soft, blue beam above ;
Oh, the world is full of beauty
When the heart is full of love !

— W. L. Smith.

23. TEST WORDS.

Define, or use correctly in sentences.

pshaw	waltz	doubt	a wait'
mîs'chief	län'guage	för'est	seänt'y
trouë'le	çis'tern	hōarse	händ'ful
spōnge	shēaf	ëi'ther	gäth'er
fäsh'ion	eön'quer	pîg'eon	seät'ter

son, ör, dō, wölſ, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, g, soft ; a, g, hard ; æ ; exist ; ū as ng ; thia.

24. DIGRAPHS EQUIVALENT TO E.

ēa, ee, ēi, ēo, ēy, iē = ē, LONG ; ēa, ēi, ēo, iē, uē = ē, SHORT

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

sēized	need	swēat	brēath
thiēf	blēat	griēf	greet
guēsts	chiēf	wēird	hēif'er
fēast	kēy	sprēad	pēo'ple
friēnd	ēach	ēage	lēop'ard

25. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Use the words in other sentences.

threw.	The boy <i>threw</i> the ball.
through.	It went <i>through</i> the window.
dūn.	<i>Dun</i> is a dull brown color.
dōne.	You have <i>done</i> what you could.
rīng.	Hear the church bells <i>ring</i> .
wrīng.	<i>Wring</i> the clothes till they are dry.
heel.	He is armed from head to <i>heel</i> .
hēal.	The soldier's wound will <i>heal</i> .

26. TEST WORDS.

Define, or use correctly in sentences.

serāwl	gnāw	wrīnk'le	pād'dle
shiēld	āehe	plāgue	tālk'er
āwk'ward	knōll	fleece	dār'ing
sphēre	hēarse	eush'ion	beār'er
floūr'ish	nōtch	gnāt	bāre'ly
tōmb	dēbt	nūmb	squan'der
knife	frēight	whōm	eom plōte'

ā, ē, &c., long ; ā, ē, &c., short ; cāre, fār, dāk, gill, whet ; ēre, vgil, tērm ; pīque, firm ;

27. DIGRAPHS EQUIVALENT TO I.

aī, eī, īe, oī, uī, uȳ, ȳe = ī, LONG ;

aĭ, eĭ, ĭa, ĭe, uĭ = ĭ, SHORT.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

guĭde	çĕr'tain	guĭlt	eȳe
guĭ tār'	pĭe	buȳ	dĭe
för'eign	sĭeve	guĭle	eär'riäge
ehoĭr (kwĭr)	height	rȳe	bĭs'euit
eĭ'der	un tĭe'	eȳ'ing	buĭld

28. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory :

Come to me, O ye children !

For I hear you at your play,

And the questions that perplexed me

Have vanished quite away.

Ye are better than all the ballads

That ever were sung or said ;

For ye are the *living* poems,And all the rest are *dead*.—*Longfellow.*

29. TEST WORDS.

Define, or use correctly in sentences.

fröl'ie	ā'l'mōst	pĭe'nĭe	quĕs'tion
eōrpse	tru'ly	hĕav'en	per plĕx'
ĕar'ly	wĕa'ry	ĕr'rand	eĕear'ly
dōz'en	e nouĝh'	eōarse	bāl'lad
ghōst	dōl'lar	ūn'ion	nĕat'ly
eōax'ing	bōught	fiĕld	re quĕst'

 aōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ārn, rȳe, pull ; ç, ĝ, *soft* ; e, ĝ, *hard* ; aȳ, exĭst ; ū as ūg ; thĭa.

30. DIGRAPHS EQUIVALENT TO O AND OO.

ōa, ōe, ōo, ōu, ōw = ō, LONG ; oe, ou, ue, ui = oo, LONG
 ou = oo, SHORT.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

fōur	dōor	slōw	fruit
eōach	knōw	soup	your
true	blōw	would	bruise
route	flōor	youth	wound
bouquet' (kə)	eōarse	eould	should
fōam	thrōat	group	shoe

31. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Use the words in other sentences.

nōt.	Not to try is to fail.
knōt.	Tie a <i>knot</i> in this string.
būt	Do <i>but</i> one thing at a time.
bütt.	To <i>butt</i> is to strike with the head.
one.	Twice <i>one</i> is two.
wón.	We <i>won</i> the game of ball.
all.	<i>All</i> is the whole of anything.
awl.	The shoemaker uses the <i>awl</i> .
sāle.	The house is for <i>sale</i> , or to rent.
sāil.	A thousand ships were manned to <i>sail</i> the sea.
stēal.	Thou shalt not <i>steal</i> .
stēel.	O God of battles, <i>steel</i> my soldiers' hearts.
nēed.	Buy what you <i>need</i> , and not what you fancy.
knēad.	In making bread the dough is <i>kneaded</i> .
bāre.	Most trees are <i>bare</i> in winter.
beār.	<i>Bear</i> your burdens. The <i>bear</i> is a wild animal.

ā, ē, &c., long ; ä, ë, &c., short ; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what ; ēre, vāll, tērm ; pique, firm.

32. DIGRAPHS EQUIVALENT TO U.

eaŭ, eŭ, ew, iew, ũe, ũi = ũ, LONG ; ôe, ôo, oŭ = ŭ, SHORT

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

flood	few	sŭit	view
slŭiçe	toŭch	dôeș	eoŭș'in
dŭe	blŭe	yoŭng	doŭb'le
dew	glŭe	eŭe	eoŭp'le
feud	blood	jŭiçe	beau'ty

33. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

wrŏng	lăunch	tŭur'ist
eălf	psălm	hăunt
sŭr'up	wrăth	tŏ'wards
pa pă'	mam mă'	sălve
ăunt	ŏff'fice	ăr'rŏw
eŏt'tage	ěx'tra	ăre'tie

34. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Books.

As companions and acquaintances books are without rivals ; and they are companions and acquaintances to be had at all times and under all circumstances. They are never out when you knock at the door. They are never "not at home" when you call. In the lightest as well as in the deepest moods they may be applied to, and will never be found wanting. In the good sense of the phrase, they are all things to all men, and are faithful alike to all.

—Emerson.

són, ôr, dŏ, wŏlf, tŏŏ, tŏôk ; ŭrn, rŭe, pŭll ; ę, ě, soft ; e, ě, hard ; eș ; exist ; ũ as ng ; this.

35. SOUNDS OF C AND CH.

c, HARD = k ; ç, SOFT = s ; ch (UNMARKED) AS IN CHAIR ;
 eh, HARD = k ; çh, SOFT = sh.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

rāçe	eöst	eāke	chēap
ehāsm	lāçe	rich	erāmp
chāise	chārm	chāin	choiçe
voiçe	eāтч	eāsk	chīp
riçe	chûrch	chānce	ehôrd

36. TEST WORDS.

Define, or use correctly in sentences.

plāgue	rōgue	choiçe
fēath'er	whōl'ly	wrēs'tle
skein	wāg'on	nēi'ther
wōō'd'en	whēth'er	stēād'y
quar'el	lēath'er	ēar'nest
break	mīn'ute	thōr'ough

37. SELECTIONS.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. We should make the same use of books that the bee does of a flower ; he gathers sweets from it, but does not injure it. —Colton.

2. A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours. —Tillotson.

3. In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail. —Bulwer.

ā, ē, &c., long ; ä, ë, &c., short ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whāt ; ēre, vgil, tērm ; pīque, fīre

38. SOUNDS OF G, NG, AND S.

ġ, OR **g**, HARD, AS IN **ġet** ; **ġ**, SOFT = **j** ; **ŋ** = **ng** ;

s (UNMARKED), AS IN **sin** ; **ś**, VOCAL = **z**.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

gŭn	nōse	bōlts	gōld	gāge
ġēm	ġill	pāge	house	drāg
sĭnk	ġill	pĭnk	house	lĭn'ġer
sōme	thĭnk	nāils	sāge	sprĭnk'le

39. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

If you've tried and have not won,
Never stop for crying ;
All that's great and good is done
Just by patient trying.

If by easy work you beat,
Who the more will prize you ?
Gaining victory from defeat—
That's the test that tries you.

—*Phæbe Cary.*

40. TEST WORDS.

Define, or use correctly in sentences.

seowl'ing	bēl'fry	onçe
bŭg'beār	brēath'ing	bāre'fōot
thrēad'bāre	hēnce fōrth'	bān'is ter
naught	mār'ry	seāle
re deem'	rāp'id	bałk'y
quoit	bŭck'whēat	rā'zor

śon, śr, dŏ, wŏlf, tōō, tōōk ; **ŭrn, rŭe, pŭll** ; **ġ, ġ, soft** ; **ŏ, ġ, hard** ; **śz** ; **exĭst** ; **ŋ as ng** ; **this**.

42. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

Beautiful eyes are those that show
 Beautiful thoughts that burn below ;
 Beautiful lips are those whose words
 Leap from the heart like song of birds ;
 Beautiful hands are those that do
 Work that is earnest, and brave, and true,
 Moment by moment, the whole day through.

43. REVIEW.

Define, or use correctly in sentences.

spâre	eaght	fright'en
read'y	seâre	quës'tion
bridgë	vërse	re çite'
wrâth	wâ'ter	sën'tence
dûmb	o bey'	ma çhine'
fa tigue'	va lise'	mëad'ow
seowl	lâunch	mîs'chief
skeîn	thiêf	pîg'eon
plâgue	pëo'ple	hând'ful
eush'ion	ehoir	bîs'euit
sieve	ëar'ly	e noug'h'
al'môst	tru'ly	bou quet'
freight	ëar'nest	lân'guage
ëi'ther	thor'ough	wrës'tle
râp'id	wâg'on	pâ'tient
eâtch	nëi'ther	eôn'quer
eoûs'in	sprînk'le	stëad'y

â, ê, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; câre, fâr, âak, âll, whet ; êre, vërl, tërm ; pique, firm ;

43. SOUNDS OF TH AND X.

th (UNMARKED), AS IN **thing**; th, VOCAL, AS IN **this**;

x (UNMARKED) = ks ; **x** = gz.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Define, or use correctly in sentences.

thěft	flăx	thörn	wăx'en
thēm	thick	mîx	ex çěpt'
věx	elōth	ex haust'	brěath
ex ỉst'	elōthe	with	brěathe

44. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Boys Wanted.

Boys of spirit, boys of will,
Boys of muscle, brain and power,
Fit to cope with anything—
These are wanted every hour.

Not the weak and whining drones
That all trouble magnify ;
Not the watchword of "I can't,"
But the noble one "I'll try."

45. THE CAT.

Compose sentences, using the following words :

mouse	mouth	slȳ'ly
elawş	pounce	erouch
creep	mewş	puss'y
serătch	plăgue	whisk'ersş
pûr	kîţ'tensş	mous'er

ăm, ôr, dă, wôlf, tōō, tōōk ; ŕn, rŕe, pŕll ; ç, ĝ, sçft ; e, ĝ, hărd ; sş ; exışt ; ũ as ng ; thış

46. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. Copy the sentences, filling each blank with the right word.
2. Use the words correctly in other sentences.

māde. The milk ~~maid~~ milked the cows and ~~made~~ the butter.
māid.
some. ~~some~~ may find the ~~sum~~ of the numbers, and others,
sūm. the difference.
hērd. I ~~heard~~ the lowing of a ~~herd~~ of cattle grazing on the
hēard. distant hills.
thēre. ~~there~~ are ~~their~~ books, where they were placed.
thēir.
hēar. Sit ~~here~~ and ~~hear~~ what is said, that you may learn.
hēre.
rōde. The hunters did not keep in the ~~road~~ but ~~rode~~
rōad. through fields and over fences.

47. DICTATION EXERCISE

Selection.

If you your lips
 Would keep from slips,
 Five things observe with care;
 Of whom you speak,
 To whom you speak,
 And how, and when, and where.

If you your ears
 Would save from jeers,
 These things keep meekly hid;
 Myself and I,
 And mine and my,
 And how I do or did.

48. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

seôrch'ing	çên'ter	nū'mer oûs
some'times	jôs'tle (jôs'l)	eighth
sôt'tle	mên'tal	bôr'rôw
ey'e'sight	ūs'ū al	fēat'ûre
sehōme	bûs'tle (bûs'l)	bûn'ion
fā'moûs	fâir'ness	rûm'mage

49. SELECTIONS.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

- Count that day lost, whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no worthy action done.

2. The honest boy is upright in all his words and actions ; he is not so mean as to impose upon any one by a falsehood ; he never speaks ill or slanders any one ; he is above practicing a cheat in word or deed ; truth he values more than money, and neither bribes nor threats can ever make him depart from it.

—A. Picket.

50. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

spright'ly	naught'y	eôl'umn
sôl'emn (em)	phlëgm (flëm)	gën'tle
plēas'ure	wrēath	sôl'dier
eă'r'riage	prăi'rie	eăp'tain
ăn'kleş	rë'gion	mûs'cleş
stôm'ach	mûs tăçhe'	yacht (yôt)

sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, ě, *soft* ; e, ě, *hard* ; eş ; exist ; ū se ng ; thia.

51. EXERCISE IN SYNONYMS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Rewrite, using synonyms.

We **mourn** for the dead. See the **high church-spire**.
Rinse the clothes. Shoulder your **musket**. Look at the
wretched **sight**. There was a **gale** at sea. Hear the
screams. The **crowd** presses on. **Blame** the guilty.
Do not **waste** time. **Help** the needy. The fox is a
cunning animal. Find the **whole** amount. Let the
clamor cease. Be what you **seem** to be. Hear the
waves along the shore.

ŭp'rōar	tō'tal	re būke'
ap pēar'	thrōng	as sīst'
eōast	erāft'y	squan'der
elēange	griēve	rī'fle
sçēne	fū'ry	lōft'y
shriēks	stee'ple	tēm'pest

52. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. Copy, filling blanks ; 2. Compose sentences, illustrating their use.

aught.	If ——— can be done to relieve one who is in dis-
ought.	tress, you ——— to do it.
as sēnt'.	After obtaining our parents' ———, we began the
as çēnt'.	——— of the mountain.
fōrth.	At the ——— hour from peep of dawn, the general
fōurth.	led ——— his troops to battle.
blūe.	The wind ——— furiously, and a gale swept over the
blew.	waters of the dark ——— sea.
rōte.	The pupil ——— his lesson word for word, having
wrōte.	learned it by ———, like a parrot.

ā, ä, äc., long ; ä, ä, äc., short ; cäre, fār, äsk, all, what ; ère, vail, tērm ; pique, firm ;

53. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

něph'ew	dāi'ry	vīl'lage
niēce	prī'vate	pŭn-et'u al
dīl'i gent	erāy'on	plāy'ful
shād'y	pā'tient	ān'gel
bār'rel	re lāpse'	ar rānge'
fā'ble	hānd'ful	dān'druff

54. SELECTION.

1. Copy; 2. Write from dictation.

Boys, did you ever think that this world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, oceans, seas and rivers; with all its shipping, its steamboats, railroads, and magnetic telegraphs; with its millions of men and all the science and progress of ages, will soon be given over to boys of the present age—boys like you? Believe it, and look abroad upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon its possession.

—E. Burritt.

55. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

tān'gle	fār'ther	fār'thest
ārm'ful	fāult'y	āu'burn
hāir'y	wāre'house	bee'tle
re eall'	mŭr'mur	ēs'sençe
fāir'ly	squād'ron	rāre'ly
sleep'y	thiēv'ish	dēal'er

ān, ōr, dŕ, wŕlŕ, tŕŕ, tŕŕk; ūrn, rŕe, pŭll; ŕ, ĝ, soft; a, ĝ, hard; aŕ; exiŕt; ŭ aŕ ng; thiŕ

56. RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITALS.

Write from memory, giving illustrations.

1. **Begin with capitals names of religious denominations. Thus,**

In England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Unitarians, are called Dissenters.

2. **Begin with a capital words of primary importance if they indicate some great event or remarkable change in religion or government. Thus,**

The Revolution, the Civil War, the Magna Charta, the Gulf Stream, the Sacred Writings, the Acts of the Apostles.

3. **Begin with a capital the words North, South, East, and West, when they denote a section of the country. Thus,**

Boston is east of San Francisco. Boston is in the East and Chicago in the West.

4. **Begin with capitals the names of the days of the week and the months of the year.**

57. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

prov'ing	trow'el	wööl'en
priēst	flū'id	grūm'ble
un fârl'	re move'	dūr'ing
lūnch'eon	būb'ble	strūg gle
eru'el	sou̇th'ern	youth'ful
dis eūss'	būsh'el	full'ness
joy'ful	bul'rush	dūn'geon
wom'an	buŷ'ing	gār'gle
eloud'y	in dūlge'	moist'ure
tūm'ble	ecoin'age	eūd'gel

ā, â, ê, etc., *long*; ä, ë, ð, etc., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet; ēre, vail, tērm; pique, firm;

58. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Use the words in other sentences

tăx.	A <i>tax</i> was laid on tea.
tăcks.	The carpet is fastened down with <i>tacks</i> .
răp.	I hear a <i>rap</i> at the door.
wrăp.	<i>Wrap</i> your shawl about you.
sŭn.	The <i>sun</i> shines by day.
són.	A wise <i>son</i> maketh a glad father.
sĕa.	Let us sail on the deep blue <i>sea</i> .
see.	We <i>see</i> with our eyes.

59. TEST WORDS.

Define, or use correctly in sentences.

grăm'mar	eöl'lege	au'tumn
ôr'phan	chălk	ô'dor
ă'ere	dăi'ly	ĕaş'y
fount'ain	ĭ'dle	tru'ant
re hĕarse'	ċ'lder	spi'cy
li'ar	erip'ple	ċ'pher

60. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Autumn.

What can be more beautiful or more attractive than the season of Autumn? The labors of the husbandman approach their natural termination, and he gladdens with the near prospect of his promised reward. The fields wave with their yellow and luxuriant harvests, the trees put forth the darkest foliage, half shading and half revealing their ripened fruits to tempt the appetite of man and proclaim the goodness of his Creator.

—J. Story.

són, ôr, dĕ, wŏlf, tŏô, tŏôk ; ŭrn, rŭe, pull ; ċ, ġ, soft ; e, ĕ hard ; æ ; exist ; ŭ as ng ; this.

61. IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

Use the following words in sentences :

sehöl'arş	pro mō'tion	pūn'ish ment
tēach'er	quēs'tion	de pōrt'ment
lēs'sonş	eor rēct'	whīs'per ing
stūd'ieş	mis tākes'	re prōōf'
rēc i tā'tion	ex plāin'	re view'

62. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Advice to Pupils.

If you're told to do a thing,
And mean to do it really ;
Never let it be by halves,
Do it fully, freely !

Do not make a poor excuse,
Waiting, weak, unsteady ;
All obedience worth the name
Must be prompt and ready.

63. ON THE PLAYGROUND.

Write about your sports, using the following words :

fōot'-ball	mār'bleş	kīte'-fly'ing
skāt'ing	lēap'ing	tōp'-spīn'ning
eōast'ing	rūn'ning	skīp'ping
cheer	hōp'ping	seām'per
joy'ous ly	glee'ful ly	mēr'ri ly

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet ; ēre, vgil, tērm ; plique, firm ;

64. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. Copy, filling blanks; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

- pōre. Sweating through every ~~fire~~, the workmen ~~from~~
 pōur. the melted iron into the molds.
 hāle. A ~~hale~~ and hearty old man was hurrying along
 hāil. amidst the ~~hail~~ and sleeted rain.
 māle. In ancient times ~~male~~ and female warriors wore coats
 māil. of ~~mail~~ and plates of steel.
 rēst. The ~~rust~~ may ~~rust~~ while I ~~rust~~ the prize from
 wrēst. him who would win it.
 bād. The father ~~bad~~ his son to avoid ~~bad~~ company as
 bāde. he prized his own soul.
 eōarse. The pilot, clad in ~~war~~ clothing, steered the vessel
 eōurse. on her ~~course~~.

65. SELECTION.

Write from dictation or from memory.

Little things, yes, little things

Make up the sum of life;

A word, a look, a single tone

May raise or calm a strife.

One little act of kindness done,

One little kind word spoken,

Has power to make a thrill of joy,

E'en in a heart that's broken.

Then let us watch these little things,

And so regard each other

That not a word, or look, or tone

Shall wound a friend or brother.

66. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

fö're'head (ěd)	eöm'mă	söft'en
bóm'bást	söön'er	tū'mult
möck'ing	stū'pid	sűd'den
nóth'ing	be eąuge'	ön'ly
be nēath'	răth'er	in'seet
dī vörce'	a gainst' (gěnst')	in quĩr'y

67. SELECTION.

Write from memory, or from dictation.

Do not look for wrong and evil,—

You will find them if you do ;

As you measure for your neighbor

He will measure back to you.

Look for goodness, look for gladness,

You will meet them all the while ;

If you bring a smiling visage

To the glass, you meet a smile.—*Alice Cary.*

68. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

spě'cie	skeĩn	fă'cing
nó'böd y	be quěath'	sĩ'lence
pur sűit'	stir'rup (stűr')	básque
skěl'e ton	seűf'fle	mēan'while
seöld'ing	seăre'-crōw	serăm'ble
jűn'ior	floűr'ish	sieve

ă, ă, &c., *long* ; ä, ă, &c., *short* ; căre, făr, ăak, ăll, whăt ; ăre, văgil, tărm ; pique, fĩrm :

69. THE PLURALS OF NOUNS.

The general rule for the formation of the plural is to add *s* to the singular.

Write the plurals of the following nouns :

ān'gel	pāy'ment	ea noē'
gār'ment	tēm'ple	bār'rel
ēarth'quake	shīn'gle	neigh'bor
bal lōon'	eōb'wēb	tēm'pest
būb'ble	dōe'tor	elūs'ter
mōn'arch	tūr'tle	bār'gain

Nouns ending in *ch* (soft), *s*, *sh*, *x*, or *z*, add *es* for the plural

Write the plurals of the following nouns :

čīr'eus	ehō'rus	ōm'ni bus
īsth'mus (īs')	hēarse	wal'rus
blūsh	wīt'ness	bul'rush
erūtch	māt'tress	skēтч
branch	sue čēss'	stītch
āet'ress	watч	lūnч

70. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Be thorough in every study. Passing over a field of study has been compared to conquering a country. If you thoroughly conquer everything you meet, you will pass on from victory to victory ; but if you leave here or there a fort or garrison unsubdued, you will soon have an army hanging on your rear, and your ground will soon need re-conquering. Never pass over a single thing without understanding all that can be known about it.

ān, ōr, dē, wqīf, tōō, tōōk ; ārn, rye, pull ; č, ē, soft ; e, ē, hard ; eē ; exist ; ē as ng ; thīa.

71. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

sēa'side	sē'eret	ē'vil
fee'bly	hēa'then	ēast'ern
briēf'ly	free'ly	nēat'ness
mis lēad'	re pēat'	ēarn'ing
hēalth'y	hērb'age (ērb')	wēak'ly
fr'nal	wēak'ness	pēarl'y

72. SELECTIONS.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. Deeper, deeper, let us toil

In the mines of knowledge,
Nature's wealth, and learning's spoil,
Win from school and college ;
Delve we there for richer gems
Than the stars of diadems.

—*J. Montgomery*

2. Still achieving, still pursuing,

Learn to labor and to wait.

—*Longfellow.*

73. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

in quire'	de light'	eom bine'
plēas'ant	frīend'ly	vēs'sel
mū'ci lage	ēarth'quake	elī'mate
trī'al	trī'fle	trēm'ble
brēak'fast	hēad'āche	re sīgn'
bu'ri al (bēr')	de serībe'	a rīse'

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ö, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whāt ; ēre, vail, tērm ; pīque, firm ;

74. THE PLURALS OF NOUNS.

Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i*, and add *es* for the plural.

Write the plurals of the following nouns :

ă'gen cy	rǒb'ber y	eăv'i ty
ăr'ter y	eǒl'o ny	hīs'to ry
lī'bra ry	fă'e'to ry	stǒ'ry
găl'ler y	in'ju ry	ën'e my
shăn'ty	ăr'my	fâi'ry
öd'dy	vīe'to ry	gră'vy

75. THE PLURALS OF NOUNS.

Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, add only *s* for the plural.

Write the plurals of the following nouns :

joûr'ney	pul'ley	ăl'ley
tûr'key	ăb'bey	měd'ley
vǒl'ley	jǒck'ey	chīm'ney
mónk'ey	văl'ley	at tor'ney
ēs'say	hǒl'i dăy	de lâ'y'
sûr'vey	món'ey	Sûn'day

76. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Trees.

Trees have about them something beautiful and attractive even to the fancy, since they cannot change their places, are witnesses of all the changes that take place around them ; and as some reach a great age, they become, as it were, historical monuments, and like ourselves they have a life growing and passing away. —*Humboldt.*

són, ór, dǒ, wǒlf, toō, toók ; ár, rye, pull ; ç, ĝ, *soft* ; a, ĝ, *hard* ; a₂, exist ; ũ as ng ; thia.

77. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

mīd'nīght	nō'ble	stōn'y
mōn'stroūs	prōp'er	sōr'rel
thīrst'y	mīxt'ure	bōn'fire
eōn'gress	pōr'ridge	tīp'tōe
mōurn'ful	mīrth'ful	a bōve'
eōp'y	bōt'tle	dīr'ty

78. SELECTIONS.

1. Copy ; 2. Write from memory.

1. Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

—Longfellow.

2. The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight ;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

—Longfellow.

79. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

fīsh'hōōk	bīrth'dāy	bōard'er
pōl'ish	wīnd'mīll	eōm'fort
ōwn'er	a mōng'	kīn'dle
quīck'ly	eōl'or	fōe'man
pōst'age	whīt'tle	smōth'er
hōv'er	fōrt'ūne	thīth'er

80. THE PLURALS OF NOUNS.

Most nouns ending in *f* and *fe*, add *s* for the plural.

Write the plurals of the following nouns :

chiēf	seārf	shēr'iff
be liēf'	griēf	rōōf
dwarf	mīs'chief	fife
re būff'	strife	re prōōf'

The following nouns, ending in *f* and *fe*, change *f* or *fe* into *ves* for the plural :

lēaf	wōlf	beef
lōaf	wharf	wife
knife	shēaf	hālf
life	ēlf	thiēf
eālf	sēlf	shēlf

81. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Behind Time.

A leading firm in commercial circles had long struggled against bankruptcy. As it had enormous assets in California, it expected remittances by a certain day ; and if the sums promised arrived, its credit, its honor, and its future prosperity would be preserved. But week after week elapsed without bringing the gold. At last, came the fatal day on which the firm had bills maturing to enormous amounts. The steamer was telegraphed at daybreak ; but it was found on inquiry that she brought no funds. The house failed. The next arrival brought nearly half a million to the insolvents, but it was too late ; they were ruined, because their agent, in remitting, had been *behind time*.

son, or, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rŭe, pull ; ɸ, ɸ, soft ; a, ē, hard ; aɪ, exist ; ŋ as ng ; thia.

82. EXERCISE IN SYNONYMS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Rewrite, using synonyms.

Wash in the stream. We need food and raiment.
The seaman sails the ocean. My home is in a cottage
by the sea. Horses gallop over the plain. Give a
prompt reply. Harm no one. Check your wrath.
Take a ramble through the fields. Stroll along the
seashore. The soldier received a fatal wound.

sail'or

bathe

-eab'in

in'jure

elōth'ing

-eān'ter

re strāin'

ān'ger

sāun'ter

jäunt

ān'swer

dēad'ly

83. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Behind Time.

A great battie was going on. Column after column
had been precipitated for eight mortal hours on the enemy
posted along the ridge of a hill. The summer sun was sink-
ing to the west ; reinforcements for the obstinate defenders
were already in sight ; it was necessary to carry the position
with one single charge, or everything would be lost.

A powerful corps had been summoned from across the
country, and, if it came up in season, all would yet be right.
The great conqueror, confident of its arrival, formed his
reserve into an attacking column, and led them down the
hill. The whole world knows the result. Grouchy failed
to appear ; the imperial guard was beaten back ; Waterloo
was lost. Napoleon died a prisoner at St. Helena, because
one of his marshals was *behind time*.

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ö, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whet ; ēre, vgil, tērm ; pique, firm ;

84. RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITALS.

Write from memory, or from dictation.

1. Begin every proper name with a capital. Thus,

George Washington, New York, Hudson River, United States of America.

2. Begin with capitals words derived from proper names. Thus,

Christian, American, Bostonian.

3. Begin with capitals titles of honor and respect. Thus,

My dear Sir : My dear Friend : Professor Brown : The President : His Honor the Mayor.

4. Begin with capitals all appellations of God and of Jesus Christ. Thus,

Jehovah, Father, Creator, Almighty, Saviour, Redeemer, Son of God.

85. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Behind Time.

The best laid plans, the most important affairs, the fortunes of individuals, the welfare of nations, honor, happiness, life itself, are daily sacrificed because somebody is "behind time." There are men who always fail in whatever they undertake, simply because they are "behind time."

Five minutes in a crisis are worth years. It is but a little period, yet it has often saved a fortune, or redeemed a people. If there is one virtue that should be cultivated more than another by him who would succeed in life, it is *punctuality*; if there is one error that should be avoided, it is being *behind time*.

son, or, do, wolf, too, took; urn, rue, pull; c, g, soft; e, g, hard; as; exist; n as ng; this.

86. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

pre tēnd'	jēal'ous	dis trēss'
en twīne'	brīt'tle	sēarch'ing
thrēat'en	pos sēss'	sīn'gle
stīn'gy	guilt'y	nīm'ble
fāre wēll'	wīll'ing	re quēst'
sīn'ful	sīm'ple	wōn'der

87. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

1. Pronounce; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

a bōve'	hās'ten (hās'n)	lāun'dry
ōft'en (ōf'n)	pā'tron	trān'quil
mā'tron	dāunt'less	pārt'ner
sāu'sage	lāugh'ter	hāunt'ed
bōn'net	whēth'er	squāl'id

88. SELECTIONS.

1. Copy; 2. Write from dictation.

1. With books, as with companions, it is of more consequence to know which to avoid than which to choose; for good books are as scarce as good companions, and in both instances all that we can learn from bad ones is that so much time has been worse than thrown away. That writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge and takes from him the least time.

—Colton.

2. A man should never be ashamed to own he was in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

—Emerson.

ā, ē, &c., long; ă, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, gīl, whāt; ēre, vgl, tērm; pīque, fīrm;

89. WORDS OF TWO OR MORE MEANINGS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define the words in *full-face* type, or use them in other sentences.

Address the letter. Deliver an **address**.

He was arrested for assault and **battery**. This is an electric **battery**. A **battery** is a place where cannon are mounted.

Express your thoughts in words. **Express** the package. Send the package by Adams' **Express**.

The druggist's sign is a pestle and **mortar**. **Mortars** are used for throwing bombs in war. Walls are built of brick or stone laid in **mortar**.

The eclipse of the sun was **partial**. In granting favors he was **partial** to you.

The doctor's **patient** was **patient** in her suffering.

The **quiver** is full of arrows. The leaves **quiver** on the trees.

90. WORDS OF TWO OR MORE MEANINGS.

Compose sentences to illustrate their different meanings.

bēav'er, an animal ; a hat ; part of a helmet.

rānge, a row ; to rove ; a kind of stove.

eōurt, a *court* of law ; to woo ; a royal palace.

fōrge, a furnace ; to falsify.

strāin, to filter ; to stretch ; a *strain* of music.

rāil, a *rail* of wood or iron ; to complain.

gēn'er al, common ; a commander.

grōss, twelve dozen ; great ; coarse.

grāin, a kernel ; a small weight ; the fiber of wood.

ān, ōn, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ārn, rye, pull ; ȝ, ȝ, soft ; e, ē, hard ; eȝ ; exist ; n as ng ; this.

91. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

fruit'ful	bru'tal	bul'let
group'ing	pul'pit	ex elūde'
tȳ'rant	bal loon'	stȳl'ish
mūd'dy	hȳ'phen	vē'hi ele
phȳ's'ie	yoūng'ster	gȳm'nast
eoūp'le	loy'al	roug'h'ly

92. SELECTION.

1. Copy ; 2. Write from memory.

Nothing is lost : the drop of dew
 That trembles on the leaf or flower
 Is but exhaled, to fall anew
 In summer's thunder shower ;
 Perhaps to shine within the bow
 That fronts the sun at fall of day,
 Perhaps to sparkle in the flow
 Of fountains far away.

93. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

knōw'ing	brēath'ing	brought
be grūd'ge'	gnaw'ing	sneez'ing
seârce'ly	twēlfth	twēn'ti eth
sēa'sons	bur lēsque'	a dieū'
jō'vi al	in trigue'	a ghäst'
as sign'	fō'li âge	o pāque'

ū, ē, &c., long ; ä, ê, &c., short ; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what ; êre, vgil, tērm ; pîque, firm ;

94. MEANING DETERMINED BY PRONUNCIATION.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

wīnd. *Wind* the top and it will spin.

wīnd. *Wind* is air in motion.

mōw. The farmer will *mow* the grass with a scythe.

mow. The hay, when cured, is put in the *mow*.

ūse. Books can never teach the *use* of books.

ūse. *Use* your book carefully.

bōw. Each archer drew his *bow*.

bow. We sat in the *bow* of the vessel.

tēar. *Tears* are due to human misery.

teâr. The lion *tears* his prey in pieces.

house. The *house* is built on a rock.

house. The farmer should *house* his implements.

95. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Education.

1. Every man must educate himself. His books and teacher are but helps ; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in an emergency, his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect its proposed object.

—D. Webster.

2. The one sole design of education, when properly understood, is not to make a gentleman, or a lawyer, or a mechanic, or a farmer, but to draw out to their utmost limits all the susceptibilities of our three-fold nature ; and the product of this true discipline is not a scholar, nor a philosopher, nor an artist, but a fully developed man.

—B. F. Tefft.

son, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, ĝ, *soft* ; a, ĝ, *hard* ; a₂, exist ; ŋ as ng ; this.

96. DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING:

Use the following words in sentences :

eăl'i eo	söcks	thrëad
lîn'en	shawl	mũs'lin
eam'bric	seärf	tow'els
flän'nels	mīt'tens	lă'ces
ging'ham	stöck'ings	de lăine'
al pä'e'a	eöl'lars	tick'ing
săt'in	rīb'bon	me rī'no
vël'vets	rũf'fles	nëck'tle
găi'ters	trou'sers	era văt'
bön'net	dăm'ask	păn ta lōons'
händ'ker chief	păr'a söl	um brël'lă

97. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

I shot an arrow into the air,
 It fell to earth, I knew not where ;
 For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
 Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
 It fell to earth, I knew not where ;
 For who has sight so keen and strong,
 That it can follow the flight of song ?

Long, long afterward, in an oak
 I found the arrow, still unbroke ;
 And the song, from beginning to end,
 I found again in the heart of a friend.

—Longfellow.

ä, ê, &c., *long* ; ä, ê, &c., *short* ; cäre, fär, äak, all, what ; êre, vgl, tärn ; pique, firm ;

98. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

târe.	<i>Tares</i> grow in wheat.
teâr.	Do not <i>tear</i> your coat.
dûe.	The note was <i>due</i> yesterday.
dew.	The <i>dew</i> falls in the evening.
çëll.	He was confined in a prison <i>cell</i> .
sëll.	The merchant will <i>sell</i> goods at cost.
grâte.	Kindle a coal fire in the <i>grate</i> .
greât.	Washington was a <i>great</i> general.
dëar.	A <i>dear</i> friend is waiting for you.
deer.	<i>Deer</i> -hunting is a famous sport.
flee.	The wicked <i>flee</i> when no man pursueth.
flea.	A <i>flea</i> is a small, blood-sucking insect.

99. DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Indians.

Two centuries ago, the smoke of their wigwams and the fires of their councils rose in every valley from Hudson's Bay to the farthest Florida, from the ocean to the Mississippi and the lakes. The shouts of victory and the war-dance rang through the mountains and the glades. The thick arrows and the deadly tomahawk whistled through the forest ; and the hunters' tread and the dark encampment startled the wild beasts in their lairs. The warriors stood forth in their glory. Braver men never lived ; truer men never drew the bow. They had courage, and fortitude, and sagacity, and perseverance, beyond most of the human race.

—*Blackhawk.*

son, òr, dç, wôlf, too, tooók ; ãrn, rge, pull ; ç, è, soft ; a, è, hard ; æ ; exist ; ñ as ng ; this

100. WORDS OF TWO OR MORE MEANINGS.

Compose sentences, illustrating the different meanings of each.

brāce, a prop ; a pair ; to support.

chēss, a game ; a weed that grows in wheat.

erick'et, a game ; an insect.

stērn, severe ; the hind part of a boat.

dēck, the floor of a ship ; to clothe.

grāze, to rub or touch lightly ; to eat grass.

light'en, to flash ; to lessen.

ôr'der, arrangement ; to give a command.

101. DICTATION EXERCISES.

Courtesy.

1. Courtesy is the true characteristic of a good mind.

—*F. L. T. Joseph.*

2. We must be as courteous to a man as to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light.

—*Emerson.*

3. Be courteous to all, but intimate with few ; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence.

—*Washington.*

4. Many a heart has been won through the exercise of such little kindnesses and courtesies as are natural to the generous in spirit and the noble of soul. —*T. S. Arthur.*

5. Genuine courtesy grows out of an assiduous self-denial and a constant consideration of the happiness of others ; the forms and usages of etiquette derive all their beauty and significance from the fact that each of them requires the sacrifice of one's own ease and convenience to another's comfort.

—*J. Foster.*

102. THE PLURALS OF NOUNS.

Most nouns ending in *o*, add *s* for the plural.

Write the plurals of the following nouns :

fō'li o	ēm'bry o	bam bōō'
euck'ōō	rā'ti o	kān ga rōō'
stū'di o	sō'lō	quar'to
zē'ro	pī ā'no	oe tā'vo
dōm'i no	lās'so	me mēn'to
eān'to	pro vī'go	so prā'nō

The following nouns ending in *o*, add *es* for the plural :

eār'go	ēeh'o	frēs'eo
hē'ro	mōt'to	nē'gro
vē'to	vol eā'no	to mā'to
tor nā'do	po tā'to	mos quī'to
grōt'to	eāl'i co	pōr'ti eo
būf'fa lō	tor pē'do	mu lāt'to

103. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

Compose sentences to illustrate the different meanings.

right, just, true, not wrong ; not left ; to make *right*.

rite, a religious ceremony or usage ; a form.

write, to form letters or figures ; to compose.

wright, a workman, chiefly in compounds, as a *wheelwright*.

bail, to liberate a prisoner ; security given ; a handle.

bale, a bundle ; to free from water ; misery.

bāse, low, mean, vile ; the part on which a thing rests.

bāss or **bāse**, the lowest part in a musical composition.

bōw, anything bent in a curve, as a *bow* for arrows.

beau, a man of dress, a dandy ; a lady's attendant.

són, ór, dǫ, wǫlf, toō, toók ; ūrn, rŭe, pŭll ; ç, ġ, *soft* ; e, ġ, *hard* ; eǫ, exist ; ŋ as ng ; thia.

104. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Bird Architecture.

A bird's nest ! Mark it well, within, without ;
 No tool had he that wrought, no knife to cut,
 No glue to join ; his little beak was all.
 And yet how nicely finished ! What nice hand
 With every implement and means of art,
 And twenty years' apprenticeship to boot,
 Could make me such another ?

105. VARIETIES OF BIRDS.

Write from dictation, telling what you can of each.

ēa'gle	pēa'eōck	bōb'o līnk
vūlt'ure	ōs'trich	swāl'lōw
cōn'dor	mār'tir	pīg'eon
ō'ri ōle	wrēn	tūr'key
chīck'a dee	euck'ōō	quāil
māg'pie	pār'tridge	pār'rot
spār'rōw	tīt'mouse	ea nā'ry

106. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Singing Birds.

The robin and the bluebird fill all the blossoming orchards with their glee. The thrush carols at the dawn of day. The linnet pours forth its song in gushes. The skylark, joyous as the morning, soars among the clouds and gives out a flood of song. The nightingale, in shady wood, sings only in the morning or at night.

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ẽ, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āak, all, whāt ; ēre, vāil, tērm ; pīque, fīrm ;

107. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. *Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.*

oar.	A boat is rowed with <i>oars</i> .
ore.	Iron is made from iron <i>ore</i> .
sow	<i>Sow</i> the seed and reap the grain.
sew.	Thread the needle and <i>sew</i> the seam.
ate.	She plucked and <i>ate</i> the apple.
eight.	There are <i>eight</i> roses on the bush.
beet.	Sugar is sometimes made from <i>beets</i> .
beat.	Hear the <i>beat</i> of drum and tramp of feet.

108. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

Waste not moments, no, nor words,

In telling what you could do

Some other time ; the present is

For doing what you should do.

Don't do right unwillingly

And stop to plan and measure,

'Tis working with the heart and soul

That makes our duty pleasure.—*Phoebe Cary*

109. IN THE SLEEPING-ROOM.

Use the following words in sentences :

béd'rōom	bōl'ster	tow'els
béd'stēad	eûr'tain	tōoth'-brûsh
măt'tress	bû'reau	wârd'rōbe
pl'lōws	toi'let	eăn'dle
blănk'ets	eôv'er let	mătch'-săfe

 sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rûe, pûll ; ç, ç, soft ; a, ě, hard ; æ ; exist ; ū as ng ; this

110. THE POSSESSIVE SINGULAR OF NOUNS.

The possessive singular of nouns is formed by adding an apostrophe and *s* to the nominative.

1. Copy ; 2. Write from dictation.

a girl's hat	a shepherd's dog
the lady's gloves	the postman's ring
the man's horses	the army's camp
a negro's cabin	the baby's carriage
the dog's collar	a neighbor's house
the witness's name	Scott's novels
Mary's kitten	James's brother
a fly's wing	a bee's cell
the general's horse	a blacksmith's forge
a farmer's child	a painter's sign

111. THE POSSESSIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

When the nominative plural ends in *s*, the possessive is formed by adding an apostrophe only ; but when the plural does not end in *s*, both the apostrophe and *s* are added.

1. Copy ; 2. Write from dictation.

girls' hats	the oxen's yoke
the ladies' gloves	monkeys' tricks
children's stockings	carpenters' tools
soldiers' tents	my cousins' names
the scholars' books	a teachers' convention
dogs' collars	babies' carriages
farmers' children	neighbors' houses
boys' games	gentlemen's clothing
birds' nests	the pupils' names

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet ; ère, vgil, tērm ; pique, firm ;

112. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE COMMA.

1. *Write from dictation, or from memory.*

1. Place a comma after each word in a series of words alike in grammatical construction. Thus,

Honor, wealth, duty, safety, are the leading motives of men.

Nouns denoting measure, quantity, weight, time, value, distance, are often used adverbially.

2. If the last word of the series is preceded by a conjunction, a comma is not placed after it. Thus,

Honor, wealth, duty, and safety are the leading motives of men.

Reputation, virtue, and happiness depend greatly on the choice of companions.

3. If the words in the series are severally connected by conjunctions, a comma is not used. Thus,

Industry and honor and temperance are essential to happiness.

The mountains are grand and tranquil and lovable.

4. If only one word follows the series, a comma is not placed after the last words of the series. Thus,

The President was a brave, pious, patriotic man.

113. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

hĕ'e'ough (kŭp)	grănd'eūr	zĕph'yr
eōr'di al	u nĭque'	trĭ'umph
ea năl'	to-mōr'row	tră'm'ple
brĭll'iant	eră'ter	hŭr'ried
lēm on āde'	hĕar'săy	lăw'sŭit
lăn'guage	rĕç'i pē	a'ny how (ĕn')

ăn, ôr, dğ, wŏlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rĕ, pŭll; ç, ĝ, soft; ă, ĝ, hard; ăç; exist; ŭ as ng; this.

114. EXERCISE IN SYNONYMS.

1. *Write from dictation*; 2. *Rewrite, using synonyms.*

Sing a joyful song. Choose good companions.
Sailors visit far-off lands. Give heed to good advice.
The brook flows into the river. Strive to excel. The
laborer is tired. Twigs grow into trees. In autumn
trees are laden with fruit. The sluggard will surely fail.

se lēet'	dīs'tant	at tēn'tion
ereek	cheer'ful	en dēav'or
wēa'ry	shōōts	as sō'ci ātes
eoun'sel	lōad'ed	çēr'tain ly

115. POSSESSIVE NOUNS EQUIVALENT TO PHRASES.

A noun in the possessive case is frequently equivalent to a phrase. Thus,

a friend's advice = the advice of a friend.

a boys' school = a school for boys.

Write expressions equivalent to the following, using a possessive noun in place of the phrase:

veto of the governor	sympathy of our friends
ideas of men	verdict of the jury
office of the mayor	efforts of the pupils
class-room for girls	dance of the fairies
habits of boys	warrant of a justice
residence of a merchant	staff of a general
shoes for misses	the singing of birds
report of a treasurer	instruments of a surveyor
clothing for children	Institute for Mechanics
travels of Livingstone	life of Robinson Crusoe

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, what; ēre, vgil, tērm; pique, firm.

116. THE PLURALS OF NOUNS.

Use both the singular and plural in sentences.

See rules for forming plurals, pages 39 and 41.

vă'ean cy	tënd'en cy	měl'o dy
vîçe'roy	ă'pex	sű'fix
dis pătch'	re lăy'	çit'i zen
ăn'ee dōte	a bÿss'	ăt'las
eă'lyx	děp'u ty	wrēnch
grăn'a ry	lűx'u ry	so çî'e ty
fă'e'ul ty	mēs'saĝe	ru'by

117. REVIEW.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

wēa'ry	grāze	seârçe
en dēav'or	at tăin'	er'lis
eăr'riăĝe	al păe'a	ěr'ror
brill'iant	bôn'net	eöl'umn
măș'ŭre	sçÿthe	ăn'swer (ser)
îm'ple ment	dÿs'çi plĭne	a gainst' (ĝēnst)
dōm'i nōș	e mēr'ĝen cy	děl'i eate
pĭ ăn'ōș	vĭĝ'or oŭs	sÿm'pa thy
căr'gōeș	vē'hi ele	neigh'bor
po tă'tōeș	fount'ainș	trēaș'ŭr er
me mēn'tōș	a dieŭ'	rēs'i dençe
mos quĭt'ōeș	guĭlt'y	war'rior (yur)
çent'u rieș	e nôr'moŭs	ap prēn'tice ship
sa ĝăç'i ty	eôn'quer or	pēr se vēr'ançe
um brěl'la	Christ'ian (yan)	knōwl'edge

ăn, ôr, dq, wôlf, tōô, tōôk ; ūrn, rŭe, pull ; ç, ĝ, soft ; e, ĝ, hard ; aș ; exist ; ŭ as ng ; thia.

118. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. Write from dictation; 2. Use the words in other sentences.

čěl.	The <i>ceiling</i> of the room is beautifully frescoed.
sčal.	The bond is signed and <i>sealed</i> .
vāin.	Do not take the name of God in <i>vain</i> .
vāne.	Can you tell the direction of the wind by the <i>vane</i> ?
vejn.	The <i>veins</i> carry the blood to the heart.
time.	<i>Time</i> and tide wait for no man.
thyme.	I know a bank where the wild <i>thyme</i> blows.
tšar.	<i>Tears</i> may soothe the wounds they cannot heal.
tišr.	In a theatre the seats rise <i>tier</i> after <i>tier</i> .
vāle.	The <i>vale</i> is surrounded by hills and mountains.
vejl or vāil.	She took the <i>veil</i> and entered a cloister.

119. SELECTIONS.

1. Copy; 2. Write from dictation.

Business.

1. Attention, application, accuracy, method, punctuality and dispatch are the principal qualities required for the efficient conduct of business of any sort. —*S. Smiles*.

2. Call on a business man at business times only, and on business; transact your business and go about your business, in order to give him time to finish his business.

—*Wellington*.

3. Let every man employ himself in the business with which he is best acquainted. —*Propertius*.

4. Busybodies attend to everybody's affairs except their own. —*Hartley Coleridge*.

ā, ē, &co., *long*; ä, ë, &co., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ōre, vāll, tērm; pīque, fīrm;

120. EXERCISE IN SYNONYMS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Rewrite, using synonyms.

Walk briskly for exercise. Suspect one who flatters. Proceed when the signal is given. The man asserted that he was innocent. Give me leave to go. Do right at the outset. Be firm in doing your duty. Youthful sports make the young happy. The soldier is a man of courage. We live in the vicinity of the park. Finish what you begin.

răp'id ly	ad vānce'	per mīs'sion
mis trūst'	main tāin'ed	be ġin'ning
stēad'fāst	jū've nīle	brāv'er y
neigh'bor hōōd	eom plēte'	eom mēnce'

121. THE POSSESSIVES OF NOUNS.

1. Write both the possessive singular and the possessive plural of the following nouns ; 2. Use the possessives in sentences :

See rules for possessives, page 56, and for plurals, pages 39, 41.

daugh'ter	mōth'er	ār'my
eoun'try	dōe'tor	stū'dent
buīld'er	būt'ter flȳ	squār'el
pōst'man	bāk'er	eouſ'in
lā'dy	sōl'dier	sehōl'ar
trāit'or	vī'o lēt	brōth'er
ēn'e my	rāin'bōw	nōv'el īst
stātes'man	tēach'er	flow'er
ehēm'ist	dēn'tist	mār'tyr
wīd'ōw	eol lēt'or	jūdġe
vīl'lain	pēo'ple	tour'ist

ūn, ōr, dŋ, wŋlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, ġ, soft ; e, ġ, hard ; ag ; exist ; ŋ as ng ; this.

122. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. *Study the meanings* ; 2. *Use correctly in sentences.*

bēach, the sandy or pebbly shore of the sea or of a lake.

beech, a tree which grows in northern forests.

week, a period or space of seven days.

wēak, wanting strength ; feeble ; frail ; easily overcome.

wāre, an article of merchandise ; as, *hardware*, *glassware*.

weâr, to have on, as clothing ; to use up, as to *wear* a hole.

pāne, a plate, as of glass in a door or sash.

pāin, bodily distress ; suffering ; to trouble or grieve.

pâir, two things of a kind, as a *pair* of gloves or stockings.

pāre, to cut or shave off, as the rind of fruit.

peâr, a tree of many varieties and its fruit.

123. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Nature.

In proportion as we have been trained to be agreeably affected by the outward forms of nature and the sounds that proceed from the animate and inanimate world, are we capable of being made happy without resorting to expensive and vulgar recreations. It ought, therefore, to be one of the chief points in the education of youth, while teaching them the still more important offices of humanity, to cultivate and enliven their susceptibility to the charms of natural objects. Then would the aspects of nature, continually changing with the progress of the seasons and the sounds that enliven their march, satisfy, in a great measure, that craving for agreeable sensations which leads mankind away from humble and healthful pursuits to those of a more artificial and exciting life.

—*J. E. Cabot.*

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ê, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet ; āre, vail, tārre ; pique, firm ;

124. FINAL E.

Words ending with *e*, silent, regularly drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

1. Write the following verbs from dictation; 2. Form their present participles by suffixing *ing*:

en gāge'	in vīte'	ex plōre'
bāl'ance	rē'al ize	rēs'eūe
de bāte'	ār'gūe	ar rīve'
es eāpe'	eon vīnce'	ex çite'
re tīre'	de serībe'	ex eūse'
de fine'	in elūde'	a rīse'

3. Form the past (or perfect) participles of the following verbs by suffixing *ed*:

o blige'	eon sōle'	de lūde'
pūr'chase	per çeive'	pur sūe'
be gulle'	in elīne'	ob sserve'
re quīre'	in quīre'	per suāde'
de prīve'	brēathe	ac quīre'
sub dūe'	be liēve'	be grūdge'

125. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

squēak'ing	thē'a ter	hŷ'drant
mōe'ea sin	toŭgh'en	eōn'sciēce
piēce'mēal	dwin'dle	dēa'eon
bru nētte'	būdġ'et	beef'steak
broad'elōth	quāint'ly	yiēld'ing
sūre'ly	shiēld'ing	jūdġ'ing
hōs'tile	eow'ard ĩce	sāe'ri fice (fiz)

son, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ārn, rŷe, pull; ç, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; æ: exist; ŋ as ng; thiz.

126. EXERCISES IN SYNONYMS.

1. *Write from dictation* : 2. *Rewrite, using synonyms.*

Be not a **thankless** child. **Hasten** when sent on an errand. **Gather** fruit in autumn. The mother **grieves** for her children. The life of man is **short**. Do not **despise** instruction. The dog **scares** the birds. The man strokes his **whiskers**. A wall **divides** the two houses. A plain is an **even** surface. Listen to what is said. The earth is round like a **globe**.

sör'rōwſ

briēf

un grāte'ful

lěv'el

hūr'ry

heār'k'en

eol lēet'

seōrn

sēp'a rātes

sphēre

bēard

frīght'enſ

127. POSSESSIVE NOUNS EQUIVALENT TO PHRASES.

Write equivalent expressions, using nouns in the possessive case.

See rules for writing nouns in the possessive case, page 56.

a strike of miners

wages of a servant

a school for ladies

meeting of the brethren

command of the king

perfume of the roses

counsel of the lawyers

care of a father

message of the president

request of my sisters

charge of the judge

health of the girls

a wardrobe for boys

the roar of lions

anchor of the ship

easel of an artist

rights of women

Bank for Farmers

speech of a senator

a cage for birds

prescription of a physician

orders of a general

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ě, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet ; ēre, vgil, tērm ; pīque, firm ;

128. GROCERIES AND VEGETABLES.

Write from dictation, telling what you can about each.

bŭt'ter	elōves	stārch
cneese	spi'ces	sug'ar
pēp'per	ġin'ġer	jēl'ly
rāi'sinŝ	va nŭl'lā	eāb'ba ġes
pŭck'les	sŭr'up	tār'nips
vŭn'e gar	ġin'na mon	spŭn'ach (ej)
erāck'ers	chōe'o late	mo lās'ses
erēs'ses	pārs'nip	eār'rot
rād'ish	lēt'tuġe (tis)	pŭmp'kin
ōn'ions	as pār'a gus	po tā'toes
eāu'li flow er	sāl'ad	ġēl'er y
pārs'ley	mŭsh'rōōms	eŭ'eum bers
mŭs'tard	rhu'bārb	all'spiġe

129. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the parent of all industries ; it is from the cultivator of the soil that the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the man of commerce, draw their supplies ; his granary is the storehouse from which all households receive their daily food ; from his flocks and fields are wrought the fabrics which clothe the human race ; and upon his domains are laid the foundations which support the pillars of government, and upon which are erected those institutions which encourage the arts, cultivate the sciences, and render the charities of life effective for improving, beautifying, and benefiting the whole world. —*E. P. Day.*

son, ōr, dŕ, wŏlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rŭe, pŭll ; ġ, ġ, soft ; e, ġ, hard ; aġ ; eġist ; ŭ as ng ; this.

130. FINAL E.

Final *e* is sometimes retained before a suffix beginning with a vowel, to prevent a change of pronunciation, or to preserve the identity of a word.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

nō'tīce a ble	mān'age a ble	eu rā'geoūs
ād van tā'geoūs	hōe'ing	shoe'ing
tōe'ing	sēr'vice a ble	out rā'geoūs
dām'age a ble	dye'ing	pro nounce'a ble
tīnge'ing	mār'riage a ble	piērce'a ble
gāuge'a ble	sīnge'ing	chāрге'a ble
trāce'a ble	chānge'a ble	pēace'a ble

131. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Machinery.

The advantages of machinery are numerous. By its aid we can apply force to much better purpose than by our unassisted hands, and a man can perform work to which he would be wholly incompetent without it. It often enables men to exert their whole force, where without it they could exert only a small part of it. It enables us to employ animals in the execution of many kinds of work which might otherwise be performed by man himself. It enables us to employ several inanimate motive powers, such as water, steam, wind, heat, and electricity. Many manufacturing operations are performed with much greater facility and exactness than they could be by hand ; and it saves a considerable part of the material used in the manufacture of many fabrics.

—M. M. Rodgers.

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet ; ére, veil, tērm ; pique, firm ;

132. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Water.

How busy and active is water! It rushes along in the swift brook, or dashes over the stones, or spouts up in the fountain, or trickles down from the roof, or shakes itself into ruffles on the surface of the pond as the wind blows over it. Look out of the window, some cold frosty morning in winter, at the little brook which yesterday was flowing quietly past the house, and see how still it lies, with the stones over which it was dashing, now held tightly in its icy grasp.

133. WORDS RELATING TO WATER.

Write sentences about water, using the following words.

snōw	ī'ci-eleş	wīn'dow-pāne
pōōl	rāin'y	hōar'-frōst
stēam	ō'cean	dew'-drōp
freeze	hāil'stōne	rāin'-eloud
eloud	īce'berg	snōw'-er'ys tal

134. DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Use of Mountains.

Mountain chains rob the winds of their moisture and serve as reservoirs for water. The wet and cloudy mountain summits seem to be entirely occupied with this important work. The water is distributed through clouds and rain over the surrounding plains, and from the sides of the mountains flow numberless torrents and rivers, carrying in all directions wealth and life.

són, ór, dñ, wólř, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rñe, pull; ç, ġ, soft; a, ġ, hard; a₂; exist; ū as ng; this.

135. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

1. Pronounce; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

seal'lop	dēaf'en	pla eārd'
dī rēet'	dī vine'	pret'ty (prīt)
lāst'ly	vāst'ly	līst'en (līs'n)
dī vīde'	yōn'der	fōr'ger
hōr'rid	plās'ter	gōs'pel

136. FRUITS.

1. Use the following words in sentences :

āp'ples	dātes	eūr'rants
chēr'ries	lēm'ons	straw'ber ries
pēach'es	ōr'an gēs	rāsp'ber ries (rāz)
peārş	ā pri eōts	erān'ber ries
quīn'çes	ba nā'nās	hūck'le ber ries

137. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Fruit.

Good fruit is a great luxury in which we may freely indulge, not only with impunity, but with advantage to health as well as pleasure. How delightful, refreshing and salutary are strawberries and cream, or delicious cherries, ready to burst with their rich juices; the golden apricot, with its fine flavor; the plum, with its honeyed juice; the splendid peach, with its luscious sweetness; the melting pear, with its rich sugary or vinous flavor; the apple, in all its variety and excellence; they add a charm to social life, affording to friends a delightful treat, and to children a constant, harmless feast.

—W. S. Cole.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet; ēre, vgil, tērm; pique, firm.

138. ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES.

1. Place a period after every abbreviation.

2. Titles should not be abbreviated except when used in connection with names.

1. *Write from dictation* ; 2. *Use the abbreviations in sentences.*

Mr., MISTER. A contraction of the Latin for master, nearly always written as an abbreviation.

Mrs., MISSIS. An abbreviated form of Mistress.

Messrs., MESSIEURS. (*měsh yurs.*) French for sirs or gentlemen, and used, as abbreviated, as the plural of Mr.

Dr., DOCTOR. Doctor means a learned man. It is also the title given to a physician.

Sr., SENIOR. One more advanced in age or rank.

Jr., JUNIOR. Junior means younger. John Smith, Sr., is the father of John Smith, Jr.

Esq., ESQUIRE. A title given to public officers of all degrees; also a general title of respect in addressing letters.

Hon., HONORABLE. A title of rank or high office.

Prof., PROFESSOR. A teacher in a college or university.

Rev., REVEREND. A title of respect given to clergymen.

139. DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Hand.

For the queen's hand there is the scepter, and for the soldier's hand the sword; for the carpenter's hand the saw, and for the smith's hand the hammer; for the farmer's hand the plow, for the miner's hand the spade, and for the sailor's hand the oar; for the painter's hand the brush, and for the sculptor's hand the chisel; for the poet's hand the pen, and for woman's hand the needle. But for all there is the command, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." —*Dr. G. Wilson.*

son, or, dō, wōl, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŭe, pŭll; ȝ, & soft; e, ē, hēwē; ag; egzist; ŋ as ng; thia.

140. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE COMMA.

1. *Write from dictation, or from memory.*

1. In a series composed of pairs of words, a comma is placed after each pair. Thus,

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.

A Christian spirit may be shown toward Greek or Jew, male or female, friend or foe.

2. Place a comma after each phrase or clause, in a series of phrases or clauses alike in grammatical construction. Thus,

From the North, from the South, from the East, from the West, they came in great numbers.

When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child.

141. DICTATION EXERCISES.

1. It is lesson after lesson with the scholar, blow after blow with the laborer, crop after crop with the farmer, picture after picture with the painter, step after step and mile after mile with the traveler, that secures what all desire, success!

—*Foster.*

2. The study of literature nourishes youth, entertains old age, adorns prosperity, solaces adversity, is delightful at home, unobtrusive abroad, deserts us not by day or by night, in journeying nor in retirement.

—*Cicero.*

3. I call, therefore, a complete, generous education, that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully, and magnanimously, all duties, both private and public, of peace and of war.

—*John Milton.*

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ê, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ēre, vgil, tērm; pīque, firm;

142. FINAL E.

Words ending in *e*, silent, retain the *e* before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

1. Write from dictation; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

po lite'	de fense'	troüb'le
po lite'ly	de fense'less	troüb'le some
gên'tle ness	ex cite'ment	free'dom
ar ränge'ment	chänge'ling	spite'ful
ruďe'ness	sense'less	hire'ling
meăş'ure ment	amūse'ment	băle'ful
hōme'ward	move'ment	whole'some
re tire'ment	dis grăce'ful	grăte'ful

The following words drop *e*, silent, before a suffix beginning with a consonant:

whōle	true	jűdge
whōl'y	tru'ly	jűdg'ment
ăw'ful	wō'ful	lōdg'ment
wis'dom	ăr'gu ment	nűrs'ling
dū'ly	a brīdg'ment	ăe knōwl'edg ment

143. DICTATION EXERCISES.

Books.

1. Good books are to the young mind what the warming sun and the refreshing rain of spring are to the seeds which have lain dormant in the frosts of winter.

—*Horace Mann.*

2. When a book raises your spirit, and inspires you with noble and courageous feelings, seek for no other rule to judge the work by; it is good, and made by a good workman.

—*Bruyère.*

són, ór, dō, wqłt, tōō, tōōk; árñ, rñe, pñll; ç, ě, soft; a, ě, hard; a₂; exist; ñ as ng; this.

144. EXERCISE IN SYNONYMS.

1. *Write from dictation* ; 2. *Rewrite, using synonyms.*

Hoist the flag. Combine the partial products. Listen to what is said. Honest work brings a sure reward. Seek and you will find. The boy carried the bundle. Saw the limb from the tree. The air is damp.

séarch	băn'ner	u nîte'
bough	lă'bor	păr'çel
moist	çěr'taîn	rě'e'om pěnsë
răise	heärk'en	ăt'mos phěre

145. THE DOG.

Compose sentences, using the following words :

shěp'herd	grey'hound	in těl'li gënt
măs'tiff	těr'ri er	făith'ful
spăn'iel	săv'age	văl'u a ble
sět'ter	fă'vor îte	do mės'tie
point'er	watch'ful	o bē'di ent
pōo'dle	ūse'ful	fiěrçe

146. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved of heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons imparadise the night.
O, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy home.

ā, ē, &c., long ; ä, ê, &c., short ; căre, făr, âsk, all, what ; ăre, vgil, târm ; pîque, firm.

147. FINAL Y.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* before all suffixes except those commencing with *i*.

Form the present and past participles of the following verbs by suffixing ing and ed :

glō'ry	măg'ni fȳ	săt'is fȳ
stēad'y	de nȳ'	ap plȳ'
re lȳ'	bur'y	ēn'vy
făn'cy	stūd'y	sup plȳ'
eăr'ry	ōe'cu pȳ	vă'ry
mŭl'ti plȳ	stū'pe fȳ	de fȳ'
tēr'ri fȳ	em bōd'y	re plȳ'
fōr'ti fȳ	nŭl'li fȳ	nō'ti fȳ
beaŭ'ti fȳ	rē'e'ti fȳ	im plȳ'

Final *y* remains unchanged on the addition of the suffixes *ship* and *hood*. Thus, LADYSHIP, BABYHOOD.

148. FINAL Y.

Words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, retain the *y* before a suffix.

Form the present and past participles of the following verbs :

em ploy'	sur vey'	be trāy'
de frāy'	dis plāy'	eon vey'
joŭr'ney	de eāy'	en joy'
ar rāy'	al lāy'	de stroy'
an noy'	dis māy'	de eoy'
al loy'	pōr trāy'	es sāy'

Exceptions to the Rule.—LAY, LAID; PAY, PAID; SAY, SAID; SAY, SAITH; and the adjectives DAILY and STAID.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŭe, pŭll; ç, ġ, soft; a, ġ, hard; æ; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

149. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

1. *Study the meanings* ; 2. *Use correctly in sentences.*

rüff, a muslin or linen collar plaited or crimped.

rough, not smooth ; as, a *rough* board ; a *rough* sea.

seüll, to impel a boat by an oar over the stern.

sküll, the bony case which encloses the brain.

stép, a pace ; to move by walking ; a stair.

stéppe, a vast uncultivated plain or prairie.

freeze, to harden into ice ; to die of cold.

friëze, a flat surface below the cornice of a building.

peer, one of the same rank ; a nobleman.

piër, a mass of stone work supporting an arch.

präy, to ask earnestly ; to offer prayer to God.

prey, plunder ; to take for food by violence.

erëak, to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound.

ereek, a small river or brook.

150. DICTATION EXERCISES.

Wisdom.

1. Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies ; and none of the things thou canst desire are to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand ; in her left hand are riches and honor. Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace.

— *Bible.*

2. When wisdom entereth into thine heart, and knowledge is pleasant unto thy soul, discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee.

— *Bible.*

ä, ê, êce., *long* ; ä, ê, êce., *short* ; cäre, fär, äak, all, what ; ére, vgil, têrm ; pïque, firm ;

151. CONTRACTIONS.

1. An apostrophe is used in a contracted word to indicate the omission of one or more letters.

2. Contractions are used in common conversation and familiar correspondence, but should be avoided in formal discourse whether spoken or written.

1. Write from dictation; 2. Use correctly in other sentences.

wōn't,	will not.	He who <i>won't</i> work shall receive no pay.
eān't,	cannot.	Do not say <i>can't</i> when told to do a thing.
dōn't,	do not.	<i>Don't</i> cry at every trifle.
doēs'n't,	does not.	He who <i>doesn't</i> try will fail.
you're,	you are.	Speak when <i>you're</i> spoken to.
lēt's,	let us.	<i>Let's</i> do our duty every time.
hē'g,	he is.	<i>He's</i> a hero who always does right.
it's or 'tis,	it is.	<i>It's</i> true, I know <i>'tis</i> true.
I'm,	I am.	<i>I'm</i> ready to go with you.
I'll,	I will.	<i>I'll</i> try to win.
I've,	I have.	<i>I've</i> studied all my lessons.

152. ABBREVIATIONS.

Write the names of the States and Territories from dictation, giving the abbreviations from memory.

The abbreviations here used are taken from the U. S. Official Postal Guide. Names of States and Territories having no official abbreviation are omitted.

Al a bā'mā,	Ala.	In dĩ ăn'a,	Ind.
A lă's'kă Ter rĩ tō'rŷ,	Alaska.	In'dĩ an Ter.,	Ind. T.
Ar i zō'nă Ter.,	Ariz.	Kăn'sas,	Kans.
Ar kăn'sas,	Ark.	Ken tŭck'y,	Ky.
Căl i fôr'ni ă,	Cal.	Lou ĩ sĩ ă'nă,	La.
Côl o ră'do,	Colo.	Măine,	Me.
Con nect'I cŭt,	Conn.	Mă'ry land,	Md.
Děl'a ware,	Del.	Măs sa chŭ'setts,	Mass.
Flôr'i dă,	Fla.	Mĭch'i gan,	Mich.
Geôr'gĩ a,	Ga.	Mĭn ne sŏ'tă,	Minn.
Il ĩ noĩs',	Ill.	Mĭs sis sĭp'pĩ,	Miss.

ăn, ăr, ăp, wŏlf, tŏo. tŏok : ărn, rŭe, pŭli ; ă, ġ, soft ; ă, ġ, hard ; ăg, exist ; ă as ng ; this

153. EXERCISE IN SYNONYMS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Rewrite, using synonyms ; 3. Compose sentences.

Homer was the blind bard of Greece. Chide the erring. Be exact in business. The criminal was imprisoned. The frontier is the extreme limit of civilization. The design of the wicked is to do mischief. Missionaries visit remote lands. A prudent man foresees evil. A dark forest is dismal. The sturdy mountaineer climbs the crags and peaks. Take your choice.

pŏ'et	ă'e'eu rate	out'er mōst
re būke'	eŭl'prit	bound'a ry
in tèn'tion	fŏr'eign	cău'tious
glŏom'y	hărd'y	prĕf'er ençe

154. THE SUFFIX *ness*.

1. Make abstract nouns out of the following adjectives by suffixing *ness* ; 2. Use both the adjectives and nouns in sentences.

See rule for final *y*, page 73.

bus'y (bĭz'y)	friĕnd'ly	truth'ful
for gĕt'ful	hĕav'y	joy'ous
hăp'py	măn'ly	pret'ty
filth'y	wĕa'ry	cheer'ful
rĭght'eoŭs	eŏv'et oŭs	skill'ful
greed'y	sleep'less	sŭd'den
nĕr'voŭs	stăte'ly	tĭ'dy
un ĕ'ven	pĕt'ty	lŏft'y
sĭl'ly	slŏth'ful	diz'zy
fright'ful	ĕmp'ty	de çĕit'ful

ă, ĕ, &c., long ; â, ê, &c., short ; căre, făr, âak, gŭl, whet ; ĕre, vĕil, tĕrm ; pique, firm ;

155. TEST WORDS.

Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

ap prōach'	hōn'est	un rōll'
erīp'ple	nō'tion	stōrm'y
un lōad'	rīp'ple	un yōke'
fōrt'night	wor'thy	serīb'ble
twīt'ter	lōg'er	mōve'ment
wor'ship	lōg'ing	mōv'ing

156. DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Hammer.

In the hammer lies the wealth of a nation. Its merry clink points out the abode of industry and labor. By it are alike forged the glittering sword of contention and the dusty ploughshare of agriculture, the ponderous engines that almost shake the world, and the tiny needle which unites alike the costly silks and satins of a queen and the rough homespun of a laborer.

Not a house is built, not a ship floats, not a carriage rolls, not a wheel spins, nor an engine thunders, not a press speaks, nor a bugle peals, not a spade delves, nor a banner floats, without having endured the blows of the hammer. The hammer teaches us that great ends and large results can be accomplished only by good, hard, vigorous blows; that, if we would attain usefulness, and reach the full perfection of what we are capable of becoming, we must not shrink back from the hardships, buffetings, and hard knocks of life, but early learn to cultivate the power of patient endurance.

—*London Economist.*

son, or, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ōrn, rne, pull; c, & soft; a, ē, hard; ex; exist; n as ng; thin.

157. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

Compose sentences to illustrate the different meanings.

âir, the fluid we breathe, the atmosphere; a tune.

ê'er, a contraction for ever; always.

êre, before in respect to time; sooner than.

hêir, one who inherits or is entitled to property.

çite, to quote, name, or repeat.

site, a place where anything is fixed; situation.

sight, the act of seeing; a show; to see.

çêre, to cover with wax; the covering of a bird's bill.

sêar or **sêre**, to dry up; dry; withered.

seer, a person who foresees events; a prophet.

158. REVIEW.

1. Write from dictation; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

weâr	seûlp'tor	tru'ly
sêa'sons	êa'sel	rough
sçêp'ter	çêl'e ry	sât'is fied
châng'ing	hõe'ing	an noyed'
a gree'a ble	fount'ain	prê'cioûs
âr ti fi'cial	fa çil'i ty	sur veyed'
be liêv'ing	pêaçe'a ble	riht'eoûs
sêp'a rate	de li'cioûs	de cêit'ful
trâçe'a ble	lûs'cioûs	vîg'or oûs
ê lee trîç'i ty	shiêld'ing	âr gu ing
châng'e'a ble	sehôl'ar	phy si'cian
rêç'er voirç	âr gu ment	eash iêr'
suf fi'cient	vâl'u a ble	mo lâs'seq
sêr'vice a ble	eon veyed'	be grûdç'ing
en dūr'aņe	per çêiv'ing	eôn'sciēņe

â, ê, &c., long; â, ê, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, vgil, târm; pique, firm;

159. THINGS USED BY BUILDERS.

Write sentences, telling what you can of each.

tĭm'ber	plás'ter	môr'tar
shĭn'gles	joists	grăn'ite
mār'ble	bēams	bōards
ma çhĭne'	lē'ver	wheel
ăx'le	pul'ley	wēdge
nāils	hĭng'es	knōbs

160. DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Use of Tools.

The tools of the savage are his canoe, fishing net, bow and arrows. The great difference between the savage and the civilized man is that the latter uses the seven hand-tools. They are the ax, the saw, the plane, the hammer, the square, the chisel, and the file. The wealth of a nation depends upon its skill in the use of tools. Steam is the principal tool in modern times. The hand is the instrument of power, for it wields the mechanical forces.

161. BUILDINGS.

Write from dictation, telling what you can about each.

măn'sion	möld'ing	çĕil'ing
pāl'ace	păn'el	răft'er
wĭg'wam	trăn'sòm	chĭm'ney
ve răn'dă	thrĕsh'öld	eôr'niçe
băl'eo ny	stăir'-wăy	chām'ber
pĭăz'ză	wĭn'dōw	ăt'tie

són, ór, dă, wôlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŭe, pull; ç, ĕ, *soft*; e, ē, *hard*; as; exist; ũ as ng; thia.

162. THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Write the days and their abbreviations from memory.

SUNDAY,	Sun.	Called <i>Sunday</i> because anciently dedicated to the worship of the sun.
MONDAY,	Mon.	The day formerly sacred to the moon.
TUESDAY,	Tues.	A day once held sacred to the German god of war.
WEDNESDAY,	Wed.	Sacred to Woden, the highest god of the ancient Germans.
THURSDAY,	Thur.	Once held sacred to Thor, the god of thunder.
FRIDAY,	Fri.	Sacred to Fri, the German goddess of marriage.
SATURDAY,	Sat.	Sacred to Saturn, the god of time.

163. EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION.

1. Pronounce correctly ; 2. Write from dictation, indicating the pronunciation by the proper marks.

yét,	not yít.	re çéss',	not re'cess.
stämp,	not stömp.	õ'a sís,	not o s'ís.
sínçe,	not sénçe.	nóth'ing,	not nōth'ing.
rísk,	not rěsk.	in qui'ry,	not in'qui ry.
ereek,	not erick.	tí'ny,	not tìn'y nor tē'ny.
rōót,	not rōöt.	wrēs'tle (rēs'l),	not rās'l.
sleek,	not slick.	tō'ward (tō'ard),	not to wārd'.
gūms,	not gumş.	pret'ty (prít'te),	not prēt'te.
wəş,	not wūş.	often (ōf'n)	not ōf'ten.
gēt,	not ġit.	Asia (ā'shi a),	not ā'zha.
nāpe,	not nāpe.	dōç'ile,	not dōç'ile.
du'ty,	not dūty.	elique,	not elique.

ā, ä, ää., long ; ä, ë, ää., short ; cáre, fár, ásk, all, whet ; ére, vgil, térm ; píque, firm ;

164. DICTATION EXERCISE AND WORD STUDY.

1. *Write from dictation*; 2. *Rewrite, using synonyms.*

Trace the river from its **source**. Listen to the **uproar** in the street. Omit what is **unimportant**. A **bold** general led the army. The rich **dwell** in palaces. **Mend** the garment. **Quit** evil companions. The **scent** of flowers fills the air. The vessel reached the **harbor**. Be not **haughty**. The **weak** are tempted to do wrong.

be gĕ'n'ning	re pāir'	in sig nif'i'cant
ō'dor	hā'ven	re sĭde'
tū'mult	for sāke'	dār'ing
en tĭced'	proud	fee'ble

165. THE SUFFIX *er*.

1. *Change the following verbs to nouns by suffixing er*;
2. *Use both the verbs and nouns in sentences.*

See rule for final *e*, page 63.

be hōld'	eōb'ble	eom pōse'
quĭb'ble	lā'bor	mān'age
re çĕive'	scrib'ble	strāg'gle
squan'der	trāv'el	war'ble
prōmpt	tēmt	vouch
chāt'ter	eom mād'	im pōrt'
of fēnd'	pēn'sion	sūf'fer
swĭn'dle	wan'der	be liēve'
de çĕive'	ex hōrt'	flāt'ter
buĭld	eān'vass	in dōrse'
in vāde'	a vēnge'	ae eūse'

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŭe, pull; ç, ġ, soft; a, ġ, hard; æ; exist; ū as ū; thĭa.

166. DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Useful Metals.

Among the more important metals are gold, silver and iron. Gold and silver are the precious metals. Iron, though so common, is by far the most important metal we have. Steel is iron combined with a small portion of carbon. Cast-iron contains earthy impurities and some carbon, which must be burned out to render the iron malleable, so that it may be wrought by the blacksmith's hammer.

167. THINGS MADE OF IRON.

Write from dictation, telling what you can of each.

ən'gīnəʒ	ənch'orəʒ	rāil'rōadʒ
brīdʒ'əʒ	eən'nɒn	seələʒ
fūr'naʒəʒ	knīvəʒ	hatch'ets
stōvəʒ	chāīnʒ	hīŋ'əʒ
kēt'tləʒ	sərewʒ	gīm'lets
steel'yards	sçīʒ'sorəʒ	pīn'çers

168. FINAL Y.

1. *Form the participles of the following verbs by suffixing ing and ed*; 2. *Define, or compose sentences.*

See rule for final y, page 73.

es pȳ'	eom plȳ'	stȳl'ti fȳ
elās'si fȳ	jūs'ti fȳ	de erȳ'
mōd'i fȳ	dī vēr'si fȳ	mōl'li fȳ
vēr'i fȳ	spēc'i fȳ	pū'tre fȳ
rār'e fȳ	de sery'	sān'e'ti fȳ
elār'i fȳ	ām'pli fȳ	dis quāl'i fȳ

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ê, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āak, all, wnat; ēre, vail, tērm; pique, firm.

169. THE DASH (—) AND THE HYPHEN (-).

1. *Write from dictation, or from memory.*

1. *The Dash.*—Place a dash where a sentence breaks off abruptly, or when there is a sudden turn in the thought. Thus,

If you will give me your attention I will explain the—what are you laughing at?

He sometimes counsel takes—and sometimes snuff.

2. *The dash is sometimes used before a statement of particulars.*
Thus,

There were four boys in the boat—John, James, Henry, and Edward.

3. *The Hyphen.*—The hyphen is used to separate the parts of a compound word, and at the end of a line when one or more syllables of a word are carried to the beginning of the next. Thus,

Twenty-one good-natured, bright-eyed, industrious pupils are in this class.

When, at the end of a line, a part of a word is carried forward, it should always be one or more whole syllables.

170. COMPOUND WORDS.

1. *Write from dictation; 2. Use correctly in sentences.*

The following compounds retain the hyphen:

těll'-tāle	māke'-be liëve	plūmb'-line
thor'ough-brēd	ständ'-point	plūm'-eāke
two'-ēdged	wōe'-be gōne	fār'-fētched
ā'ble-bōd ied	hālf'-wīt ted	dāy'-breāk
fire'-prōof	wāch'-word	wide'-sprēad
bōok'-keep er	wā'ter-fāll	pōst'al-eārd
mouse'-trāps	wā'-hōrs eș	twēn'ty-two'
mēn'-sērv ants	all-im pōrtant	life'-size

son, or, dō. wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; c, g, soft; a, ē, hard; æ; exist; u as ug; this.

171. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

Compose sentences to illustrate the different meanings.

thrōne, a chair of state, commonly a royal seat.

thrōwn, flung, cast, or hurled.

wāve, a billow or undulation, as a *wave* of the sea.

wāive or **wāve**, to relinquish, to give up claim to.

nīce, pleasing to the senses, agreeable, delightful.

gnēiss, a rock like granite, but arranged in strata.

pāle, pallid, wan, as a *pale* face ; a stake or picket.

pāil, an open vessel, usually of wood or tin.

rāise, to cause to rise ; to cause to grow.

rāys, lines diverging from a centre, as of light.

rāze, to lay level with the ground, to destroy.

172. DICTATION EXERCISES.

Reading.

1. Reading maketh a full man ; conference, a ready man ;
and writing an exact man. —*Bacon.*

2. Love of reading enables a man to exchange the wearisome hours of life which come to every one, for hours of delight. —*Montesquieu.*

3. Sound and healthy reading will develop and enkindle the soul, enlighten the mind, and vivify and direct the imagination. —*Belloc.*

4. What we read leaves its imprint upon our minds, and therefore much care should be exercised in the selection of reading matter. —*A. Ritchie.*

5. If the riches of the Indies, or the crowns of all the kingdoms of Europe, were laid at my feet in exchange for my love of reading, I would spurn them all. —*Fénélon.*

ā, ē, &c., long ; ä, ë, &c., short ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet ; āre, vāll, tērm ; pique, firm ;

173. FLOWERS.

Write from dictation, telling what you can of each.

lil'y	hŷ'a çinth	tū'lip
vī'o lēt	pē'o ny	a zā'le ā
dāh'liā	ge rā'ni ūm	ō le ān'der
dāi'sy	dāf'fo dīl	elēm'a tis
pān'sy	ea mēl'lia	eā'e'tus

174. DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Month of May.

The May-flowers open their soft blue eyes. Children are let loose in the fields and gardens. They hold buttercups under each other's chins to see if they love butter. And the little girls adorn themselves with chains and curls of dandelion, pull out the yellow leaves, to see if the school-boy loves them; and blow the down from the leafless stalk to find out if their mothers want them at home.

—Longfellow.

175. THE SUFFIX *ly*.

1. Make adverbs of the following adjectives by suffixing *ly*,
2. Use both the adjectives and adverbs in sentences.

See rule for final *e*, page 71.

eālm	pow'er fūl	boun'ti fūl
gēn'er al	eān'did	eoūrt'e oūs
mōr'bid	gōr'geoūs	hōn'est
pī'oūs	pēn'i tent	plēn'ti fūl
splēn'did	plēas'ant	pre çise'
ex trēme'	po lite'	fū'ri oūs
pēaçe'fūl	grāçe'fūl	diş ās'troūs

ān, ōr, dā, wōlī, tōō, tōōk; ārn, rye, pull; ç, ġ, soft; ā, ē, hard; æ; exist; ū as ng; thia.

176. COMPOUND WORDS.

In the following compounds the hyphen is not retained.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define or compose sentences.

băck'bite	brow'bēat	wāy'lāy
lěngth'wīse	down'right	fôrt'nīght
now'a dāy	ôth'er wīse	an'y whêre
an'y bôd y	yēs'ter day	pick'pôck et
blăck'smīth	wheel'wright	môre ô'ver
hêre âf'ter	něv er the lěss'	hēad'lông
ăl to gôth'er	high'wāy	hēar'sāy
săfe'guărd	nôt wīth stănd'ing	mēan'tīme
ô ver beâr'ing	ũn der tāk'ing	hêre up ōn'
elěr'gý man	tũrn'kēy	hôrse'shōe
êlse'whêre	străight'wāy	news'pā per

177. ABBREVIATIONS.

Write the names of the States and Territories from dictation, giving the abbreviations from memory.

The abbreviations here used are taken from the U. S. Official Postal Guide. Names of States and Territories having no official abbreviation are omitted.

Mīs sou'rī,	Mo.	Rhōde Isl'and,	R. I.
Mōn tă'nă,	Mont.	South Căr o lī'nă,	S. C.
Ne brăs'ká,	Nebr.	South Dă kō'tă,	S. Dak.
Ne vă'dă,	Nev.	Těn nes sēe',	Tenn.
New Hamp'shire,	N. H.	Těx'as,	Tex.
New Jěr'seý,	N. J.	U'tăh Ter rī tō'rý,	Utah.
New Měx'í cō Ter.,	N. Mex.	Ver mōnt',	Vt.
New Yôrk',	N. Y.	Vír gín'ý á,	Va.
Nôth Căr o lī'nă,	N. C.	Wash'ing tòn,	Wash.
Nôth Dă kō'tă,	N. Dak.	West Vír gín'ý á,	W. Va.
Ok lá hō'mă,	Okla.	Wīs eôn'sin,	Wis.
Penn sýl vă'nī á,	Pa.	Wý ô'ming,	Wyo.

ă, ê, &c., long ; â, ë, &c., short ; cără, făr, âsk, ăll, whet ; êre, văll, tărın ; pique, firm ;

178. MEANING DETERMINED BY PRONUNCIATION.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Define, or compose sentences :

- lēad.** *Lead* us not into temptation.
lēad. *Lead* is one of the most useful metals.
rēad. *Read* to me some poem.
rēad. The poem was *read* with good expression.
live. There is a *live* coal on the hearth.
live. 'Tis not all of life to *live*.
mouth. Open your *mouth* when you speak.
mouth. Do not *mouth* your words.
rōw. A *row* of trees extends along the street.
row. The dispute led to a general *row*.
wound. The soldier's *wound* had healed.
wound. A clock will run down if not *wound*.

179. THE SUFFIX *ment*.*Change the following verbs to nouns by suffixing ment :*See rule for final *e*, page 71.

en chānt'	eon tēnt'	en joy'
be rēave'	a brīdg'p'	in dūce'
re quīre'	ae knōwl'edgē	al lūre'
a mēnd'	ap point'	dis eour'age
e lōpe'	in frīnge'	in tēr'
pūn'ish	sēt'tle	pre fēr'
eon ċeal'	e jēet'	en dōrse'
a tōne'	a māze'	āg'grān dīze
a bāse'	en dow'	com mēnce'
eon fīne'	en hānce'	ae quīre'

son, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; c, g, soft ; e, ġ, hard ; ag ; exist ; n as ng ; chia

180. EXERCISE IN SYNONYMS.

1. *Write from dictation* ; 2. *Rewrite, using synonyms.*

Do not judge from outward appearances. A thick fog hangs over the bay. Abhor that which is evil. Accomplish what you undertake. Give an account of your journey. The stamp sticks to the envelope. Victory was announced after the battle. Good conduct secures friends. A desert is barren. A careless child comes to grief. We live on the outside of the earth. Correct your mistakes.

ex tēr'nal	un fruit'ful	de serip'tion
pro clāimed'	de tēst'	sûr'face
dēnse	heed'less	ad hēres'
be hāv'ior	per fōrm'	ēr'rors

181. THE HUMAN BODY.

1. *Compose sentences using the following words :*

nērve	sküll	fōre'head	brēast
wrist	eȳes	shōul'ders	mūs'cles
thrōat	ēars	ēl'bōws	knees
wāist	tōngue	knūck'les	heels
thigh	nōs'trils	thūmbs	īn'stēps
trūnk	cheeks	joints	tōes

2. *Write from dictation :*

God made the human body, and it is by far the most exquisite and wonderful organization which has come to us from the divine hand. It is a study for one's whole life.

—H. W. Beecher.

182. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

Compose sentences to illustrate the different meanings.

al'ter, to make some change in ; to change entirely.

al'tar, place of sacrifice ; communion table.

wāit, to stay or rest in expectation ; to await.

weight, the heaviness of anything ; what it *weighs*.

beer, a liquor made of malt and hops.

biēr, a carriage or frame for bearing the dead.

tide, the rising and falling of the waters of the ocean.

tied, fastened with a cord and knot ; united.

lāde, to load, as with freight ; to dip, as with a ladle.

laid, put or placed down.

mīte, anything very small ; a minute animal.

might, force or power of any kind.

183. DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Write from dictation, telling what you can of each.

mēd'i çīne	per fūm'er y	eāl'o mel
poi'sonŝ	stīm'u lants	āl'um
līq'uorŝ	lāu'da nūm	pār e gōr'ie
mōr'phīne	pe trō'le ūm	e līx'ir
eām'phor	bō'rax	sūl'phur
quī'nīne	āl'eo hol	strȳ'eh'nīne
ō'pi ūm	āç'idŝ	ār'ni eā
nar eōt'ies	sālve	glȳç'er īne
eblō'ro fōrm	vī'alŝ	līe'o rīçe
am mō'ni ā	bōt'tleŝ	tīn'et'ūre
tūr'pen tīne	ār'se nie	mēr'eu ry

són, ór, dŕ, wŕlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rŕe, pŕll ; ç, ĝ, soft ; e, ĝ, hard ; aŝ ; exiŝt ; ũ as ng ; thiŝ.

184. RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITALS.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. If the words, phrases, or clauses of a series are separately numbered, each should begin with a capital. Thus,

Prizes will be awarded : 1. For the best composition ; 2. For the best declamation ; 3. To the pupil who has the best record for the term.

2. Begin with a capital the first word of a quotation, precept, or question, if introduced in a direct form. Thus,

(*Direct.*) Longfellow says, "Learn to labor and to wait."

(*Indirect.*) Longfellow says that we should "learn to labor and to wait."

(*Direct.*) The question is, "Why do you not attend to your work?"

(*Indirect.*) I desire to know why you do not attend to your work.

185. DICTATION EXERCISES.

1. Then out spake brave Horatius,
The captain of the gate,
"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh, soon or late.
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?"

—*Macaulay.*

2. The world is never contented with the learned professions, and is constantly exclaiming : "Let us have less medicines and more cures ; less cant and more piety ; less law and more justice."

—*Acton.*

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ě, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whāt ; ēre, vgil, tērm ; pique, firm ;

186. DOUBLING LETTERS.

Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel, except when the addition of this suffix throws the accent nearer the beginning of the word.

Form the participles of the following verbs :

oe eûr'	eon trôl'	in fêr'
eon fêr'	de fêr'	re grêt'
pro pêl'	o mît'	trans fêr'
e quîp'	eom pêl'	wrăp
per mît'	pre fêr'	re fêr'
ex tôl'	re fît'	sub mît'
de bār'	ae quît'	eon eûr
in eûr'	ad mît'	trans mît'

Exceptions to the Rule.—CHAGRINED, INFERABLE, TRANSFERABLE, EXCELLENT.

187. DOUBLING LETTERS.

Words accented on the first syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, do not double the final consonant before an affix.

Form the participles of the following verbs :

bên'e fit	eâr'pet	shòv'el
ôf'fer	găl'lop	glîm'mer
dîf'fer	sûf'fer	rên'der
gôs'sip	slûm'ber	môr'it
châr'ter	shêl'ter	wan'der
eăn'çel	lîm'it	shîv'er
quar'rel	eoun'sel	trăv'el

sôn, ôr, dâ, wôlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, ġ, soft ; e, ġ, hard ; æg ; exist ; ŋ as ng ; this.

188. MEANING DETERMINED BY THE PRONUNCIATION.

1. *Pronounce* ; 2. *Use correctly in sentences.*

ex eūse'	mouse	lōw'er
ex eūse'	mouse	low'er
grēase	a būse'	dif fūse'
grēase	a būse'	dif fūse'
rēf'ūse	hīn'der	rē'e're āte
re fūse'	hīn'der	rē ere āte'

189. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Mother.

Mother ! How many delightful associations cluster around that word ! The innocent smiles of infancy,* the gambols of boyhood, and the happiest hours of riper years ! When my heart aches and my limbs are weary traveling the thorny path of life, I sit down on some mossy stone, and closing my eyes on real scenes, send my spirit back to the days of early life ; I feel afresh my infant joys and sorrows, till my spirit recovers its tone, and is willing to pursue its journey. But in all these reminiscences my mother rises ; if I seat myself upon my cushion, it is at her side ; if I sing, it is to her ear ; if I walk the walls or the meadows, my little hand is in my mother's and my little feet keep company with hers. When my heart bounds with its first joy, it is because at the performance of some task, or the recitation of some verses, I receive a present from her hand. There is no velvet so soft as a mother's lap, no rose so lovely as her smile, no path so flowery as that imprinted with her footstep.

—*Bishop Thomson.*

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt ; ēre, vāil, tērm ; pīque, fīrm ;

190. THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

Write the months and their abbreviations from memory.

JANUARY,	Jan.	The first month of the year; named from Janus, the Roman god of the sun, to whom it was sacred.
FEBRUARY,	Feb.	Named from a Roman festival.
MARCH,	Mar.	The month of Mars, the god of war.
APRIL,	Apr.	Named from a Latin word meaning to open; the month in which the earth opens for new fruit.
MAY.		Named in honor of the goddess Maia.
JUNE.		The month sacred to the goddess Juno.
JULY,	Jul.	Named in honor of Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month.
AUGUST,	Aug.	Named in honor of Cæsar Augustus.
SEPTEMBER,	Sept.	From <i>septem</i> , the Latin for <i>seven</i> . The seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March.
OCTOBER,	Oct.	From <i>octo</i> , the Latin for <i>eight</i> .
NOVEMBER,	Nov.	From <i>novem</i> , the Latin numeral, <i>nine</i> .
DECEMBER,	Dec.	From <i>decem</i> , the Latin numeral, <i>ten</i> .

191. THE PLURALS OF NOUNS.

Use both the singular and plural in sentences.

See rules for forming plurals, pages 39, 41.

nûrs'er y	vîe'to ry	af frây'
al loy'	eär'eass	wrënc'h
môn'areh y	eûd'gël	eäs'tle
sănd'wich	lăck'ey	eôm'pass
chăn'nel	eăv'i ty	trô'phy
ăg'o ny	eôm'e dy	trăg'e dy
ën'voy	lûx'u ry	tô'ry

sôn, ôr, dă, wqîf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; æ; exist; ū as ng; this.

192. EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION.

1. Pronounce correctly ; 2. Write from dictation, indicating the pronunciation by the proper marks :

wrŏng, not wrŏng.	mēm'o ry, not mēm'ry.
tŭne, not tŭne.	hīs'to ry, not hīs'try.
sŏot, not sŏot.	ĕv'er y, not ĕv'ry.
sŏon, not sŏon.	sŭd'den, not sŭd'n.
whŏle, not whŏle.	mount'aĭn, not moun'tn.
rŭde, not rŭde.	stĕad'y, not stĭd'y.
lăunch, not lăunch.	ĭn'seets, not ĭn'seks.
hălf, not hălf.	fig'ŭre, not fig'er.
gŏne, not gŏne.	fau'cet, not fās'set.
lăugh, not lăugh.	ăre'tie, not ăr'tik.
găpe, not găpe.	re vŏlt', not re vŏlt'.
ăft'er, not ăft'er.	a erŏss', not a erŏss'.

193. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Committing Beautiful Passages to Memory.

There is another practice which strikingly conduces towards facilitating expression and perfecting its form ; we mean the learning, by heart, of the finest passages by great writers, and especially of the most musical poets, so as to be able to recite them at a single effort, at moments of leisure, or during a solitary walk, when the mind so readily falls back upon its own resources. This practice, adopted in all schools, is particularly advantageous in composition, and during the bright years of youth. At that age it is easy and agreeable, and he who aspires to the art of speaking ought never to neglect it.

—*M. Bantain.*

ă, ĕ, &c., *long* ; ĭ, ĕ, &c., *short* ; căre, făr, ăsk, ăll, whăt ; ĕre, văll, tĕrm ; pĭque, fĭrm ;

194. REVIEW.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

prô'ciouš	se rēne'	knūck'leš
ānch'orš	gôr'geouš ly	hăp'pi est
sčis'gorš	fū'ri ouš ly	měad'ōwš
be liēv'ing	a'ny bōd y	flow'er y
sěp'a rate	al to gēth'er	păs'sa gēs
dis qual'ify	ae knōwl'edge	as pires'
măl'le a ble	a brīdg'ment	af frāys'
mīs'chiev ouš	dis eoūr'age	trō'phies
bright'-eyēd	ōr gan i ză'tion	eōm'e diēs
de light'ful	ōx'qui šite	mōn'ar-eh iēs
an nounced'	ex elāim'ing	rēm i nis'cence
eom pěl'ling	trans mīt'ting	e quīp'ping
măr'shal-ing	trăv'el ing	gōs'sip ing
quar'el ing	ean'cel ing	fa cīl'i tă ting

195. ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Give illustrations of their use.

Pres., PRESIDENT.	The chief executive officer of a republic.
Sen., SENATOR.	A member of a senate.
Gov., GOVERNOR.	The chief executive officer of a state.
Gen., GENERAL.	The highest officer of an army.
Col., COLONEL (kūr'nel).	The officer commanding a regiment.
Maj., MAJOR.	The officer next in rank above a captain.
Capt., CAPTAIN.	The commander of a company of soldiers ; the commander of a ship.
Lieut., LIEUTENANT.	An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence.
Cor., CORPORAL.	The officer of the lowest grade in a company.

són, ór, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rŭe, pull ; ç, ĝ, soft ; a, ĝ, hard ; es ; exist ; ŋ as ng ; thīa.

196. EXERCISE IN SYNONYMS.

- 1.
- Write from dictation*
- ; 2.
- Rewrite, using synonyms.*

Do not **tease** a poor dumb creature. **Dreadful** is a storm at sea. You can **hardly** believe all that you hear. Arrange the flowers into a **nosegay**. To **almost** succeed is to fail. Clothes **shield** us from the cold. The farm **yields abundance** of food. Trees **thrive** in good soil. **Bear** your burden patiently. A good action deserves praise.

plén'ty	fēar'ful	nēar'ly
dēed	tor mēnt'	bou quet' (kā')
ēār'ry	pro tēt'	seārçe'ly
fēr'tile	flōūr'ish	pro dū'çeş

197. SELECTIONS.

To-day.

1. Here hath been dawning another blue day,
 Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?
 Out of Eternity this new day was born ;
 Into Eternity at night must return.
 See it aforetime no eye ever did,
 So soon it again from all must be hid.
 So, here hath been dawning another blue day,
 Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?

—*T. Carlyle.*

2. To-day is the opportunity for enjoyment and work.
 Knowest thou where thou wilt be to-morrow ? Time flies
 swiftly away.

—*Gleim.*

198. SELECTED WORDS.

1. *Write from dictation, giving definitions* ; 2. *Compose sentences.*

re strīet' , to keep within bounds; to limit.	eon sūlt' , to seek the opinion of.
ex plōre' , to search through.	pre dīet' , to tell beforehand; to prophesy.
fōre gō' , to give up the enjoyment of; to leave.	pōst pōne' , to put off; to delay.
æ eōst' , to speak to; to address.	pro vōke' , to arouse the anger of; to irritate.
ap prqve' , to think well of.	re spōnd' , to answer, to reply.
eon sūme' , to use up; to destroy.	com pūte' , to reckon, as interest; to estimate.
mūs'ter , to get together, as troops for parade.	pre sūme' , to take for granted.
	ad jūst' , to put in order; to fit.

199. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Our Country.

We cannot honor our country with too deep a reverence. We cannot love her with an affection too pure and fervent. We cannot serve her with an energy of purpose or a faithfulness of zeal too steadfast and ardent. And what is our country? It is not the East, with her hills and her valleys, with her countless sails, and the rocky ramparts of her shores. It is not the North, with her thousand villages and her harvest-home, with her frontiers of the lake and the ocean. It is not the West, with her forest-sea and her inland isles, with her luxuriant expanses clothed in the verdant corn, with her beautiful Ohio and her majestic Missouri. Nor is it yet the South, opulent in the mimic snow of her cotton, in the rich plantations of the rustling cane, and in the golden robes of the rice-field. What are these but the sister families of one greater, better, holier family—our country.

—*Henry Clay.*

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; æ; exist; ū as ng; this

200. NAMES OF FISHES.

Write from dictation, describing as many as you can.

pěrch	mĭn'nōw	stūr'geon
sālm'on (sām)	pĭck'er el	măck'er el
hăd'dock	sār'dĭne	floun'der
hěr'ring	trout	hal'i but
oys'ter	lōb'ster	mūs'sel

201. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
 Than rank or titles, a hundred-fold,
 Is a healthy body, and a mind at ease,
 And simple pleasures that always please.
 A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe,
 And share in his joy with a friendly glow,
 With sympathies large enough to infold
 All men as brothers, is better than gold.

—*Alexander Smart.*

202. THE SUFFIX *al*.

1. *Make adjectives out of the following nouns by suffixing al;*
2. *Use both the nouns and adjectives in sentences.*

lōg'ie	brute	ap provē'
nā'tion	nāt'ūre	mū'sie
ōr'i gĭn	măg'ie	nō'tion
pěr'son	pār'ent	pās'tor
sĕn'ti ment	trĭ'umph	eon jĕet'ūrē
eon dĭ'tion	pro pōr'tion	ru'di ment

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ö, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whet; ēre, vail, tārĭn; pique, firm;

203. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

căpt'ure, to take by force.
as tŏn'ished, very much surprised.

ēa'ger ly, earnestly.

fă'mous, well known.

en elŏse', to shut in.

en tĭ'tled, having a right to.

at tăin', to reach, to gain.

flŭr'ry, haste, excitement.

be seech', to ask earnestly for
com păs'sion, pity, sympathy
an noy', to vex, to tease.

eŏn'test, a battle, a dispute.

as sĭst', to help, to aid.

ērr, to do wrong, to mistake.

erĕv'ice, a narrow crack.

fŏr'ti fy, to strengthen, to prepare for defense.

204. DICTATION EXERCISES.

Courage.

1. Courage consists in not blindly overlooking danger, but in seeing and conquering it. —*Richter.*

2. Personal or private courage is totally distinct from that higher and nobler courage which prompts the patriot to offer himself a voluntary sacrifice for his country's good. —*H. Clay.*

3. Moral courage is a virtue of a higher cast and nobler origin than physical ; it springs from a consciousness of virtue, and renders a man in the pursuit or defense of right, superior to the fear of reproach, opposition or contempt. —*S. G. Goodrich.*

4. Courage is always greatest when blended with meekness ; intellectual ability is most admirable when it sparkles in the setting of a modest self-distrust, and never does the human soul appear so strong as when it foregoes revenge and dares to forgive an injury. —*E. H. Chapin.*

ăon, ăr, ăg, wŏlf, tŏŏ, tŏŏk ; ărn, rŭe, pull ; ă, ă, soft ; e, ġ, hard ; aġ ; exist ; ŭ as ng ; thia.

205. RULES FOR QUOTATION MARKS.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. Expressions and passages belonging to another, when introduced into one's own composition, should be inclosed in quotation marks. Thus,

The saying, "Honesty is the best policy," is not a moral precept.

2. A quotation within a quotation requires only single marks. Thus,

French well says, "What a lesson the word 'diligence' contains! It is derived from 'diligō,' to love; it reminds us that the secret of true industry in our work is love of that work."

3. Quotation marks are not used where the writer changes the wording of the expression quoted. Thus,

The fox said, "Just as I thought—those grapes are sour!"
The fox said it was just as he thought—the grapes were sour.

206. TREES AND SHRUBS.

Write from dictation, describing as many as you can.

spruce	mā'ple	lī'lae
lau'rel	ō le ān'der	wīl'lōw
hēm'lock	hīck'o ry	wōōd'bīne
sȳ'e'a more	chēst'nūt	āl'der
bāss'wood	mag nō'li ā	ma hōg'a ny
chēr'ry	çē'dar	bīrch
pōp'lar	ōak	ēlm
līn'den	wal'nūt	būt'ter nut
hōl'ly	çȳ'press	āsp'en
hā'zel	sās'sa fras	tām'a räck

ā, ä, &c., *long*; ä, ë, &c., *short*; cäre, fär, äsk, āll, whät; ére, vgil, tērm; pīque, firm.

207. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

fīe'tion.	<i>Fiction</i> is opposed to what is real.
fāb ri eā'tion.	<i>Fabrication</i> is opposed to what is true.
firm'ness.	<i>Firmness</i> consists in not yielding too easily.
eōn'stan cy.	<i>Constancy</i> consists in not changing too often.
spēc'i men.	A <i>specimen</i> is one of a class of objects.
sām'ple.	A <i>sample</i> is a part of the thing itself.
pēace'a ble.	He is <i>peaceable</i> who makes no disturbance.
pēace'ful.	He is <i>peaceful</i> who lives in calm enjoyment.
oe eā'sion.	We act as the <i>occasion</i> may require.
ōp por tū'ni ty.	We embrace or improve an <i>opportunity</i>
re tāin'.	<i>Retain</i> your honor if all else goes.
pre sērves'.	A man <i>preserves</i> his health by right living.
thīēf.	A <i>thief</i> takes our property by stealth.
rōb'ber.	A <i>robber</i> attacks us openly.

208. DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Study of Synonyms.

The study of synonyms has always been regarded as one of the most valuable of intellectual disciplines, independently of its great importance as a guide to the right practical use of words. The habit of thorough investigation into the meaning of words and of exact discrimination in the use of them, is indispensable to precision and accuracy of thought ; and it is surprising how soon the process becomes spontaneous and almost mechanical and unconscious, so that one often finds himself making nice yet sound distinctions between particular words which he is not aware that he has ever made the subject of critical analysis.

—G. P. Marsh.

ān, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, ĝ, soft ; a, ĝ, hard ; æ ; exist ; ū as ng ; this.

209. THE SUFFIX *ous*.1. *Make adjectives out of the following nouns by suffixing ous*2. *Use both the nouns and adjectives in sentences.*

Consult the dictionary for the pronunciation of derivatives.

dān'ger	fū'ry	glō'ry
in'dus try	mār'vel	pēr'il
slān'der	stūd'y	vēn'om
vīg'or	æ'ri mo ny	elām'or
hāz'ard	in'ju ry	mȳs'ter y
pēr'fi dy	ō'dor	vi'e'to ry

210. SELECTIONS.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. Best not ! Life is sweeping by ;
 Go and dare before you die.
 Something mighty and sublime
 Leave behind to conquer time.
 Glorious 'tis to live for aye,
 When these forms have passed away.

— *Goethe*.

2. The lesson which the many-colored skies,
 The flowers, and leaves, and painted butterflies,
 The deer's branched antlers, the gay bird that flings
 The tropic sunshine, from its golden wings,
 The brightness of the human countenance,
 The play of smiles, the magic of a glance,
 For evermore repeat,
 In varied tones and sweet,
 That beauty, in and of itself, is good. — *Whittier*.

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āak, āll, whāt ; ēre, vāll, tērm ; pīque, fīrm ;

211. TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Write from dictation, saying something about each.

tāi'lor	wēav'er	shēp'herd
eār'pēn ter	mīl'li ner	tēam'ster
join'er	sād'dler	ār'ehi teet
eōōp'er	eōb'bler	pōr'ter
plās'ter er	shōe'-māk'er	dāi'ry man
pāint'er	fārm'er	mīll'er
blāck'smith	gār'den er	būth'er
ma chīn'ist	flō'rist	drōv'er
up hōl'ster er	bāk'er	sēam'stress
plūmb'er	lā'bor er	bār'ber
prīnt'er	brew'er	me ehān'ie
book-bīnd'er	pēd'dler	eār'ri er

212. SELECTED WORDS.

1. *Write from dictation, giving definitions ;* 2. *Compose sentences.*

en rāge', to fill with rage ; to make furious.

de rānge', to disturb ; to render insane.

dis trāet', to confuse, to perplex ; to unsettle the reason.

qu'thor, one who composes or writes a book.

pau'per, a very poor person, dependent on charity.

fāl'ter, to hesitate ; to stammer ; to tremble ; to totter.

re wārd', to bestow a premium or token of regard.

ex hāust', to draw out or draw off completely.

for beār', to refrain from ; to keep one's self in check.

en chānt', to delight in a high degree ; to charm ; to fascinate.

en trānce', to ravish with delight or wonder ; to enrapture.

squēam'ish, apt to be offended at trifling improprieties.

lē'gion, a military force ; a multitude.

sē'quel, a succeeding part ; a continuation.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, ç, *soft* ; e, ē, *hard* ; a₂ ; exīst ; ŋ as ŋg ; thīa.

213. THE SUFFIX *ion*.

1. Make nouns out of the following verbs by suffixing *ion*;
2. Use both the nouns and verbs in sentences.

Consult dictionary for pronunciation of derivatives.

eon fëss'	eon fūse'	ād vānce'
ěd'u eāte	sub trā-et'	pro grëss'
se lëct'	re pūlse'	re više'
trans grëss'	eom prëss'	suf fūse'
eon vūlse'	eor rūpt'	eōn'trīte
āg'i tāte	nar rāte'	pro tēet'
grād'u āte	mēd'i tāte	vēn'er āte
pēr'se eūte	vīn'di eāte	prōs'e eūte
de jēet'	dis tōrt'	eon trāct'
pro mōte'	vī'brāte	dīe'tāte
in flēet'	dēd'i eāte	spēe'ū late

214. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose other sentences.

vī'tal.	The dart flew on and pierced a <i>vital</i> part.
as eribe'.	Perfection is <i>ascribed</i> to God.
as pire'.	The plotting prince <i>aspires</i> to the crown.
ac quire'.	No virtue is <i>acquired</i> in an instant, but step by step.
de rive'.	Many of our words are <i>derived</i> from Latin.
re vive'.	Your words <i>revive</i> my drooping thoughts.
clī'max.	Arrange the sentences so as to form a <i>climax</i> .
in'quest.	The coroner's jury held an <i>inquest</i> .
eon sist'.	Our safety <i>consists</i> in a strict adherence to duty.
	The lesson <i>consists</i> of words to be defined.
out live'.	They live too long who <i>outlive</i> happiness.
af fōrd'.	A good life <i>affords</i> consolation in old age.
pro pōse'.	The speaker <i>proposed</i> a question for discussion.

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ð, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whet ; ēre, vgil, tērm ; pīque, firm ;

215. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE COMMA.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. A parenthetical word, phrase, or clause, is separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. Thus,

Come, then, and let us reason together.

It is mind, after all, which does the work of the world.

Study, I beseech you, to store your mind with useful knowledge.

2. Words, phrases, and clauses used out of the natural order, are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. Thus,

Of all our senses, sight is the most important.

Zeal, when tempered by discretion, is irresistible.

3. Expressions denoting persons or things addressed are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. Thus,

Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth.

I rise, Mr. President, to a point of order.

216. TERMS USED IN TRAVELING.

Use the words in sentences.

păs'sen ger	bräke'man	spý'gläss
räil'rōad	eon düet'or	hätch'wäy
dē'pot (po)	sçēn'er y	gäng'wäy
stā'tion	de tēn'tion	life'bōat
june'tion	eol līs'ion	eä'ble
bäg'gäge	dēs ti nā'tion	äneh'or
sätch'el	voy'äge	rüd'der
těl'e gräph	sehōōn'er	stew'ard
dis pä'tch'	stēam'er	pī'lot
těl'e grām	eäb'in	hēlms'man
sīg'nal	steer'äge	wīnd'ward
whīs'tle	eōm'pass	lee'ward

són, ór, ðg, wólř, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŋe, pull; ç, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; æ; exist; ŋ as ng; thia

217. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

re çēīve'.	I <i>received</i> your letter asking me to dine with you, but I cannot <i>accept</i> your invitation.
æ çēpt'.	
pōs'si ble.	It is <i>possible</i> to do many things that it is not wise nor <i>practicable</i> to undertake.
præ'ti ea ble.	
pā'tient.	One may be <i>patient</i> in the midst of perplexities but not <i>resigned</i> to his surroundings.
rē sīgn'ed.	
ōr'i gīn.	Whatever is the <i>origin</i> of evil it is the <i>source</i> of all our woe.
sōurçe.	
pēr se vēre'.	I shall <i>persevere</i> in studying my lesson even if you <i>persist</i> in disturbing me.
per sīst'.	
fī'nal.	You have <i>finally</i> advanced an argument which is <i>conclusive</i> , and I am convinced.
eon elū'sīve.	

218. THE SUFFIX *ity*.

1. Make nouns out of the following adjectives by suffixing *ity* :
2. Use both the nouns and adjectives in sentences.

Consult dictionary for pronunciation of derivatives.

eon vīv'i al	īm'be çīle	eōr'di al
hū'man	prōd'i gal	hōs'tīle
fa mīl'iar	vūl'gar	ob seūre'
ē'qual	fēr'tīle	se vēre'
mōr'al	ma tūre'	līb'er al
se rēne'	sīn'gu lar	sōl'id
rēg'u lar	per vērse'	in firm'
pēr'son al	ad vērse'	ōp por tūne'
spīr'it u al	whīm'sī eal	o rīg'i nal
neū'tral	lō'eal	lē'gal

ā, ē, &c., long ; ä, ë, &c., short ; cāre, fār, āak, gill, whāt ; ēre, vail, tērm ; pīque, firm ;

219. NAMES OF WILD ANIMALS.

Write from dictation, describing as many as you can.

tí'ger	păn'ther	lëop'ard
pū'mā	bădġ'er	fēr'et
răb'bit	wēa'sel	rae eōōn'
zē'brā	eām'el	ġī răffe'
sā'ble	ōt'ter	bī'son
hỹ ē'nā	pōr'eu pine	mŭsk'răt
mōnġ'ey	ăn'te lōpe	jăck'al
bab oōn'	wal'rus	hëdġe'hog
gnū	ga zëlle'	jăg u är'
kăn ga rōō'	wol ver ine'	chim păn'zee
rhī nōc'e ros	hīp po pōt'a mŭs	drōm'e da ry

220. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

lŭ'gend, a story handed down from early times.

trēa'ty, an agreement between independent States.

be quēst', something left by will ; a legacy.

ea dēt', a young man in a military school.

eon tënd', to dispute ; to quarrel ; to argue.

trans grëss', to break or violate a law, civil or moral.

dël'ŭġe, to overflow, as with water ; to overwhelm.

fēr'vid, very hot ; burning ; ardent ; zealous.

dī vēġe', to extend from a common point in different directions.

eon spīre', to agree to commit a crime ; to plan together.

ex pīre', to breathe out ; to breathe out the life ; to die.

trans pīre', to become public ; to come to pass.

sub serībe', to sign with one's own hand ; to enter one's name for a newspaper or a book.

sōn, ōr, dŭ, wŭlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rŭe, pull ; ŭ, ġ, *soft* ; e, ġ, *hard* ; eġ ; exist ; ŭ as ng ; thīe.

221. THE SUFFIX *able*.

1. *Make adjectives of the following verbs by suffixing able ;*
2. *Use both the verbs and adjectives in sentences.*

See rule for final *e*, page 63.

ad vīse'	ecom mēnd'	de şire'
en dūre'	re çēive'	erēd'it
prōf'it	çēn'sure	de bāte'
al low'	hōn'or	la mēnt'
re spēet'	fā'vor	ae eount'
rēa'son	ae çēpt'	de tēst'

222. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

But words are things, and a small drop of ink,
 Falling like dew, upon a thought, produces
 That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think ;
 'Tis strange, the shortest letter which man uses
 Instead of speech, may form a lasting link
 Of ages ; to what straits old Time reduces
 Frail man, when paper, even a rag like this,
 Survives himself, his tomb, and all that's his.—*Byron.*

223. TEST WORDS.

1. *Write from dictation ;* 2. *Define, or compose sentences.*

knăp'săck	shĭp'wrēck	em phăt'ie
seâr'çi ty	beaŭ'te oŭs	rēe'on çĭle
frōl'ick ing	lōt'ter y	prēf'er ençe
all'-wīse	al rēad'y	mēr'çi ful
elōth'ier	re vēnge'	full'-grōwn

ă, ê, &c., *long* ; ă, ê, &c., *short* ; câre, făr, âak, all, what ; ére, vĭll, tērm ; pique, firm.

224. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions; 2. Compose sentences.

at tăch' , to fasten to.	gră'cloūs , kind, condescending
grăd'u al ly , little by little.	at trăet' , to draw to.
in sîst' , to urge very much.	hu mîl'i ty , modesty, meekness
be wăre' , to be very careful about.	lūs'ty , large, strong.
ma jēs'tie , grand, full of dignity.	măr'vel oūs , very strange, wonderful.
eon jēet'ure , surmise, guess.	lē'ni ent ly , mildly, mercifully.
pro elliv'i ty , inclination.	mŷr'i ad , a very large number.
mo lēst' , to trouble.	păr'ti ele , a very small bit.
mys tē'ri oūs , strange, hard to understand.	pre vāil' , to succeed, to gain a victory.
ōn'set , an attack.	īn'sti gāte , to urge forward.
	ap pēnd'age , an addition.

225. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Mechanic Art in the Animal Creation.

Spiders are geometricians, as are also bees, whose cells are so constructed as with the least quantity of material to have the largest-sized spaces and the least possible loss of interstices. The mole is a meteorologist; the nautilus is a navigator, for he raises and lowers his sails, casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions; while the whole tribe of birds are musicians. The beaver may be called a builder or architect; the marmot is a civil engineer, for he not only constructs houses and aqueducts, but also drains, to keep them dry; caterpillars are silk spinners; wasps are paper manufacturers; the indefatigable ants are day laborers; the monkey, a rope-dancer; dogs are hunters; pigs, scavengers; and the torpedo and eel are electricians.

—Anon.

śón, ár, dā, wólĭ, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŷe, pŷll; ǫ, ē, *soft*; a, ē, *hard*; aǫ; exist; ū as ng; thia.

226. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

in ter pōge'.	I will <i>interpose</i> a suggestion if I can do it without <i>interfering</i> with the discussion.
in ter fēre'.	
hă'tred.	He who incurs the <i>hatred</i> of his fellow-men
ō'di ūm.	must suffer the <i>odium</i> that is sure to follow.
ae cōm'plish.	The man <i>accomplished</i> his object when he was
ēx'e cūte.	given permission to <i>execute</i> his design.
per fōrm'.	The work was finally <i>performed</i> and the under-
a chiēve'.	taking <i>achieved</i> .
ră'tion al.	Man is a <i>rational</i> being and should therefore
rēa'son a ble.	be <i>reasonable</i> in his desires and undertakings.
need.	We are frequently under the <i>necessity</i> of doing
ne cēs'si ty.	without that of which we have great <i>need</i> .
băl'ance.	We may speak of the <i>balance</i> of an account,
re măin'der.	but we should say the <i>remainder</i> of the evening.

227. THE SUFFIX *ance*.

1. Make nouns out of the following verbs by suffixing *ance* ;
2. Use both the verbs and nouns in sentences.

See rule for final *e*, page 63, and rule for final *y*, page 73.

sūf' fer	re sēm'blē	de fŷ' i
al lŷ' i	ap pēar'	re sŷst'
de liv'er	dis tār'b'	eom plŷ' i
re lŷ' i	at tēnd'	eon trivē'
as sŷst'	eon tŷn' ūp	for beār'
eon vey'	en dŷr'p'	fŷr'ther
guŷde	in sŷrē'	an noŷ'
as sŷrē'	al low'	griēv'p'

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet ; ēre, vŷll, tērm ; pŷque, firm

228. COMMERCIAL TERMS.

Define, or use correctly in sentences.

bănk'ing	ae eount'	făe'to ry
eash iēr'	ă'gent	in'voice
eūr'en cy	al low'ançe	im'pōrts
de pōș'it	que tion eer'	in sur'ançe
dīs'eount	ăv'er age	li'çense
ex chānge'	bănk'rupt	mēr'chan dișe
in'ter est	eōm'merçe	mōrt'gage(môr)
prin'ci pal	eūs'tomș	părt'ner ship
joūr'nal	dēbt'or	re çeipt'
lědg'er	ěx'pōrts	re sōurç'es

229. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE COMMA.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. (a.) A relative clause which simply explains its antecedent, is separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma or commas. Thus,

The eye, which sees all things, cannot see itself.

Avoid rudeness of manners, which must hurt the feelings of others.

(b.) If the relative clause restricts the meaning of the antecedent, no comma is used. Thus,

He who steals my purse steals trash.

Every teacher must love a pupil who is truthful and well-behaved.

2. Place a comma after a subject and its modifiers, only when it is necessary to prevent ambiguity. Thus,

He who stands on etiquette merely, shows his own littleness.

The streams of small pleasures fill the lake of happiness.

son, or, do, wolf, too, took; urn, rue, pull; ç, ș, soft; a, ă, hard; aș; exist; nas ng; this

230. SELECTED WORDS.

1. *Write from dictation, giving definitions; 2. Compose sentences.*

ěx'e eũte, to carry into effect; to perform; to put to death.

in'flu ençe, to direct; ability to affect; reputation.

in tẽnt'ly, earnestly; with close attention.

in ter rũpt', to speak while another is speaking.

kĩng'men, relatives; persons of the same family.

mǎl'ĩçe, a wicked feeling which leads a person to do harm to others.

in trũd'er, one who comes where he is not welcome.

lũx'u ry, something not really needed; a dainty.

pěr se vøre', to keep on; to continue doing.

prẽp a rǎ'tion, a getting ready beforehand.

rẽe re ǎ'tion, refreshment after fatigue; play after work.

re frẽsh', to give new life; to restore; to rest.

re ģẽnt', to show offense; to take ill.

231. DICTATION EXERCISES.

Education.

1. The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think than what to think. —*J. Beattie.*

2. Where education has been entirely neglected or improperly managed, we see the worst passions ruling with uncontrolled and incessant sway. —*S. Parr.*

3. All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind, have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth. —*Aristotle.*

4. Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no clime destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave; at home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, and in society an ornament. —*C. Phillips.*

ǎ, ă, &c., *long*; ä, ü, &c., *short*; cǎre, fǎr, ǎsk, ǎll, whǎt; ẽre, vǎll, tẽrm; pĩque, fĩrm;

232. AGRICULTURAL TERMS.

Use the words in sentences.

bār'ley	hēdg'eş	hār'rōw
būck'whēat	grāss'eş	rōll'er
elō'ver	mēad'ōwş	eūl'ti vā tor
fiēlds	grīnd'stōne	hōrse'-rāke
fēn'çes	şçythe	mōw'er
whēt'stone	stā'bleş	rēap'er

233. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
 Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
 Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
 A breath can make them as a breath has made;
 But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
 When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

*—Goldsmith.*234. THE SUFFIX *ence*.

1. Make nouns out of the following verbs by suffixing *ence*.
2. Use both the verbs and nouns in sentences.

See rule for doubling letters, page 91, and for final *e*, page 63.

ab hōr'	dīf'fer	ex çēl'
oe eūr'	pre çēde'	re vērē'
re eūr'	re şīde'	eo hērē'
eon dōle'	eon eūr'	eon fīde'
eōr re spōnd'	in dūlge'	īn ter fērē'
sū per in tēnd'	æ quī eşçe'	eō in çīde'

ān, ōr, dā, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ārn, rpe, pull; ç, ş, soft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; n as ng; thia

235. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

ěv'i dençe.	The <i>evidence</i> of truth is usually based upon the <i>testimony</i> of reliable witnesses.
těs'ti mo ny.	
řid'i eđle.	One may <i>ridicule</i> good-naturedly, but he who <i>derides</i> acts or speaks with severity.
de řide'.	
ae quĩre'.	He who <i>acquires</i> habits of industry may <i>obtain</i> all that he reasonably desires.
ob tǎin'.	
eđm'pe tent.	A <i>competent</i> man may acquire knowledge that will make him <i>qualified</i> for his work.
qał'i fied.	
stűb'born.	The more you reason with a <i>stubborn</i> person, the more <i>obstinate</i> he becomes.
đb'sti nate.	
be něv'o lençe.	<i>Benevolence</i> is a desire for the happiness of others ; <i>beneficence</i> is the desire carried into effect.
be něř i ģençe.	
pǎr'don.	We beg <i>pardon</i> for a slight offense, and ask <i>forgiveness</i> for doing wrong.
for ģive'ness.	

236. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Write from dictation ; 3. Use in sentences.

pǎł'sřed	vǎł'u a ble	ņǎu'seoűs (shűs).
buoŷ'ant	ěq'ui paęe	ǎł'wǎysŷ
fał'eon (fałw')	ełeǎn'li ness	dř'a monďsŷ
řin an ģiěr'	měr'ean řile	pen řn'su lá
pǎř'ti ģi ple	břiv'ouǎe (wǎk)	steel'yards
műł'ti tűde	eđř'fin	hěr'o řne
sǎn'guřne	eř ǎm'řne	mǎs'eu řlne
mu řě'um	mǎin'te naņe	fěm'i řlne
řy ģe'um	řlř'gu lar	ďes' řg nǎte
łeĩ'sure	věr'sa řile	věł'vet

ǎ, ǎ, &c., long ; ǎ, ǎ, &c., short ; cǎre, řǎř, ǎk, ǎł, what ; ǎre, vǎł, řěrm ; pĩque, řlrm ,

237. THE SUFFIX *ible*.

1. Make adjectives of the following by suffixing *ible*;
2. Use the adjectives in sentences.

eon tēpt'	eon vērt'	eor rūpt'
dī gēst'	diṣ cērn' (zērn')	de dūḡe'
fōrce	re vērse'	sēnse
eol lōet'	eom prēss'	de fēnse'
dif fūse'	ex haust'	fūse

238. THE SUFFIX *ary*.

1. Make adjectives out of the following nouns by suffixing *ary*;
2. Use both the nouns and adjectives in sentences.

eōm'pli ment	rēv o lū'tion	ēl o eū'tion
hōn'or	dīs'ci plīne	dis erē'tion
plān'et	īn sur rōe'tion	pār'lia ment
sēe'ond	mō'ment	eūs'tom
dōe'u ment	vī'sion	frāg'ment

239. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ;
2. Compose sentences.

re vile', to reproach with contemptuous language.

smōl'der, to burn and smoke without sufficient air.

eon sōle', to cheer in distress or depression ; to comfort.

eon dōle', to express sorrow or sympathy for one in trouble.

ex pōse', to place in a position to be seen ; to set forth.

ex tōl', to elevate by praise ; to eulogize.

dīḡ ḡolve', to diffuse through a liquid ; to break up.

eōv'et, to wish for with eagerness ; to lust after.

re fōrm', to form again ; to change from worse to better.

de mûr', to raise an objection, especially in law.

dis târb', to interfere with ; to interrupt.

son, ðr, dḡ, wqlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rḡe, pull ; ç, ḡ, soft ; e, ḡ, hard ; æḡ ; exist ; ŋ as ng ; thia.

240. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE COMMA.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. Words or phrases contrasted are separated by commas
Thus,

Prudence, as well as courage, is necessary to overcome obstacles.

Learning is the ally, not the adversary, of genius.

2. Words and phrases in apposition, are separated from each other and from the rest of the sentence by commas, unless they may be regarded as a proper name, or a single phrase. Thus,

Hope, the balm of life, soothes us under every misfortune.

Scott, the great novelist, believed in Christianity.

The poet Longfellow was beloved by the young.

He himself can never approve of his own act.

241. TEST WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

fōre'thought	vīrt'u oūs	fūr'ther ançe
erīt'i cīse	plēn'te oūs	al to gēth'er
rēf'er ençe	a gree'ment	like'li hōōd
with al'	al'ma nae	en tīre'ly
wāy'lāid	hū'mor oūs	trāf'fie
dis-elōs'ūre	plēas'ing	trāf'fick ing
dēx'ter oūs	blas phēm'er	sur vīv'or
pān'ie	dif'fer ençe	be eom'ing
eow'ard içe	vāgue'ly	eoun'ter feīt
wor'ship er	de fault'er	dū'pli eate
sēr e nāde'	rē'tail	whōle'sāle
wēl'fāre	de spāir'	stam pēde'

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ð, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what ; ēre, vāil, tērm ; pīque, firm ;

242. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

frág'ile, easily broken.

ás'peet, appearance.

bār'ter, to exchange.

máss'ive, heavy, bulky.

mēa'ger, poor, scanty.

ap pēar', to come into sight.

se erēte', to hide, to conceal.

stēad'fāst, fast fixed, firm.

däunt'less, bold, fearless.

de fraud', to cheat.

as sgult', a violent attack.

re pāst', a meal, victuals.

re plēte', completely filled.

en trēat', to ask earnestly.

mal trēat', to treat ill, to abuse.

de tēst', to hate extremely.

243. DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Printed Thought.

Who can measure the existence, or determine the effects of the printed thought? What is its destiny, where its termination? Who can tell its evils or recount its blessings? Who can recite its history or point to its resting place? Calculate the effects of reading.

Consider its blessings in elevating public morals, in advancing religion, in disseminating intelligence, in overthrowing error, in establishing the potency of truth. Glance at the vices it has engendered, the dissipation it has wrought, the misery it has entailed. Then some idea may be formed of the influence and power of the press.

The printed thought can never die. The appeals of the orator leave a temporary impression behind, to waste in forgetfulness, but the printed sentiment returns again, to renew its influence upon the human mind.

Fraught with good or evil, it moves noiselessly among the people, and silently, and almost imperceptibly seals its truth or fiction upon the willing mind.

són, ór, dō. wólf, tōō, tōók; árñ, rñe, pñll; ç, g, soft; a, ē, hard; a₂; exist; ñ as ng; thia.

244. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose other sentences.

fûr'nish.	The house is well <i>furnished</i> , every possible
sup ply'.	want being <i>supplied</i> .
as sênt'.	I <i>assent</i> to the truth of what you say and
eon sênt'.	<i>consent</i> to your request.
eor rêet'.	When <i>precise</i> directions are followed the <i>cor-</i>
pro çise'.	<i>rect</i> result should be obtained.
ae knôw'l'edge.	I <i>acknowledge</i> that you were right and <i>confess</i>
eon fêss'.	that I was in error.
prâise.	We <i>applaud</i> what strikes our fancy, we <i>praise</i>
ap plaud'.	what our judgment approves.
de fênd'.	A fortress is <i>defended</i> by its guns, and <i>pro-</i>
pro têtet'.	<i>protected</i> by its wall.

245. FRENCH WORDS IN COMMON USE.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Pronounce ; 3. Define, or compose sentences, illustrating their use.

- résumé** (râ zû mǎ'), a summing up. A *résumé* of the book contained all the essentials.
- protégé** (prô tâ zhǎ'), one protected. The student traveled abroad as the *protégé* of his father's friend.
- euïgîne'** (kwe zên'), the kitchen or cooking department. The *cuisine* of the hotel would suit the most fastidious.
- trousseau** (trôô sô'), a bride's outfit. The lady purchased her *trousseau* in Paris.
- eô te riê'**, a private party. The literary men of the city, forming a *coterie*, meet weekly for social intercourse.
- vis-à-vis** (vîz a vê'), opposite, face to face. We sat in the carriage *vis-a-vis*.
- sang-froid** (sông frwǎ'), coolness, indifference. The *sang-froid* of the criminal at the gallows was remarkable.

â, ê, &c., *long* ; ă, ă, &c., *short* ; câre, fâr, âak, ăll, whet ; êre, vail, têrm ; pique, firm ,

246. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

strēam'let, a little stream.

stūr'dy, strong, resolute.

tū'mult, a great confusion.

in vīg'i ble, that which cannot be seen.

lēth'ar ġy, drowsiness.

lōath'sōme, disgusting.

ex ploīt', a great performance.

glōam'ing, dusk, twilight.

ma ll'ciōūs, proceeding from ill-will.

sūl'tan, the ruler of the Turks.

thrēsh'ōld, a door-sill.

vīl'lain, a very bad person.

sōl'i ta ry, by one's self.

a ġīl'i ty, quickness, readiness.

lāu'rels, honors, praises.

low'er ing, threatening a storm cloudy.

foūd, deadly hatted.

an nī'hi lāte, to destroy utterly.

247. REVIEW.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

frōnt'iēr

phȳs'ie al

pur sūit'

floūr'ish

glō'ri oūs

lē'ģion

ae quīre'

be seech'

sāтч'el

neū'tral

eōr'di al

grā'ciōūs

mȳr'i ad

a chiēve'

eāsh iēr'

to-dāy'

oys'ter

stūr'ģeōn

dīs'cī plīne

pre ċīģ'ion

a nāl'y sīs

mīl'li ner

ma ċhīn'ist

sċēn'er y

pēr se vēre'

lēop'ard

boun'te oūs

mār'vel oūs

buōȳ'ant

ex īst'enċe

grānd'eūr

dīl'i ġenċe

spēc'i men

sȳn'o nȳm

āe'eu ra ċy

spon tā'ne oūs

eoun'te nanċe

ad hēr'enċe

īm'be ċīle

de ġīr'a ble

eōn'sciōūs ness

īr re ġīst'i ble

mȳs tē'ri oūs

eoun'ter feīt

blas phēm'er

sōn, ōr, dā, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ārn, rȳe, pull ; ċ, ġ, soft ; e, ġ, hard ; aģ, exīst ; n a s n g ; thīa.

248. THE SUFFIX *ory*.1. *Make adjectives out of the following verbs by suffixing ory.*2. *Use both the verbs and adjectives in sentences.*

ad vîșe'	an țiç'i pâte	eôm'pen sâte
eon çîl'i âte	eon grăt'u lâte	eôn tra dîct'
de prē'ci âte	in î'ti âte	mî'grâte
pro hîb'it	re tăl'i âte	ex eûl'pâte
sû per vîșe'	re vēr'ber âte	vî'brâte

249. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Destiny of Our Country.

We stand the latest, and if we fail, probably the last experiment of self-government by the people. We have begun it under circumstances of the most auspicious nature. We are in the vigor of youth. Our growth has never been checked by the oppressions of tyranny. Our constitutions have never been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the old world. Such as we are, we have been from the beginning—simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government and self-respect. The Atlantic rolls between us and any formidable foe. Within our own territory, stretching through many degrees of latitude and longitude, we have the choice of many products, and many means of independence. The government is mild. The press is free. Religion is free. Knowledge reaches, or may reach, every home. What fairer prospect of success could be presented? What means more adequate to accomplish the sublime end? What more is necessary than for the people to preserve what they themselves have created?

—*Joseph Story.*

â, é, &c., *long*; ä, ö, &c., *short*; căre, făr, âsk, ăl, what; ôre, veil, tîrm; pîque, firm.

250. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose other sentences.

vă'eâte.	The house is sold and must be <i>vacated</i> .
re târd'.	Bad roads <i>retard</i> the march of the army.
a jár'.	The door was standing <i>ajar</i> .
be fâl'.	Let me know the worst that may <i>befall</i> me.
ex âlt'.	Righteousness <i>exalteth</i> a nation.
păs'sive.	They were <i>passive</i> spectators, not actors in the scene.
mêre'ly.	Do not so act as <i>merely</i> to escape reproof.
in tânt'.	The boy is <i>intent</i> on mischief.
a vênge'.	<i>Avenge</i> the injuries of the suffering and innocent.
sêv'er.	The head was <i>severed</i> from the body by one blow.
op prêss'.	Tyrants <i>oppress</i> the people over whom they rule.
sus pêt'.	I <i>suspect</i> the truth of the story as it was told.
pro fêss'.	I <i>profess</i> to be no less than I seem.

251. TEST WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

fount'ain	wêa'ri sòme	hând'sòme
trêas'ûre	çt'der	châp'lain
dôl'lar	pënd'u lûm	eâp'tor
ex âm'îne	vâ'por	lödğ'er
splên'dor	a pôl'o gîze	de sign'er
re liêve'	griêv'oûs	traç'ing
fâm'îne	wêl'eòme	fîr'ma ment
eân'çer	frôl'ie sòme	dôe'trîne
pêas'ant	bûl'le tin	vûl'gar
bâch'e lor	e quâ'tor	de çêit'
pro fî'cient	fiênd'ish	çîr'eu lar
fêr'vor	mêr'eu ry	çêr'tain ly
măs'sa ere	ap prê'ci âte	sehêd'ûle

sôn, ôr, dg, wqll, too, took ; ârn, rpe, pull ; ç, g, soft ; a, g, hard ; aq ; exist ; n as ng ; this

252. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE COMMA.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. The members of a compound sentence are usually separated by a comma, when one of them expresses the condition upon which the other statement is made. Thus,

Make men intelligent, and they become good citizens.

Be studious and diligent, and you will become learned.

2. A quotation closely connected in grammatical construction, is separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma. Thus,

The old man said, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Remember, "Of two evils the less may always be chosen."

3. Place a comma where a word is understood, unless the connection is very close. Thus,

Conversation makes a ready man ; writing, an exact man.

To err is human ; to forgive, divine.

253. TEST WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

mär'tyr	chiēf'tain	eän'dor
jëal'ous y	än'çes tor	ör'i gin
më'te or	mäid'en	trëa'son
re çëipt'	re liēf'	sëiz'üre
sir'lain	gird'le	sër'pent
skir'mish	irk'some	sûr'name
prëç'i pîçe	ex tin'guish	sîm'i lar
eön'se quence	mîll'ion aire	sû'i çide
däin'ty	liq'ue fy	rëe'ti fy
re joi'cing	dëli'ea çy	tëas'ing
vënge'ance	së'ere çy	mÿs'te ry

ä, è, &c., long ; ä, ë, &c., short ; càre, fàr, àak, àll, whàt ; ère, vèll, tèrm ; pîque, fîrm ;

254. THE SUFFIX *ize*.

1. *Make verbs of the following nouns and adjectives by suffixing ize*; 2. *Use all the words in sentences.*

rē'al	ē'qual	lē'gal
sŷm'bol	çiv'il	sēr'mon
hū'man	bru'tal	fös'sil
măg'net	mēth'od	pā'tron
scăn'dal	qu'thor	vŷe'tim
fa mīl'iar	ī'dol	im mōr'tal
mōd'ern	pöpu'lar	Chris'tian

255. DICTATION EXERCISES.

Beauty.

1. Beauty is a fairy ; sometimes she hides herself in a flower cup or under a leaf, or creeps into the old ivy and plays hide-and-seek with the sunbeams or haunts some ruined spot, or laughs out of a bright young face.

—*G. A. Sala.*

2. The contemplation of beauty in nature, in art, in literature, in human character, diffuses through our being a soothing and subtle joy in which the heart's anxious and aching cares are softly smiled away.

—*E. P. Whipple.*

3. Beauty is an all-pervading presence ; it waves in the branches of the trees and the green blades of grass ; it haunts the depths of the earth and the sea, and gleams out in the hues of the shell and the precious stone ; and not only in these minute objects but the ocean, the mountains, the clouds, the heavens, the stars, the rising and setting sun, all overflow with beauty.

—*W. E. Channing.*

son, ör, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rŷe, pull ; ç, ē, soft ; e, ē, hard ; a ; exist ; ū as ng ; this

252. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE COMMA.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. The members of a compound sentence are usually separated by a comma, when one of them expresses the condition upon which the other statement is made. Thus,

Make men intelligent, and they become good citizens.

Be studious and diligent, and you will become learned.

2. A quotation closely connected in grammatical construction, is separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma. Thus,

The old man said, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Remember, "Of two evils the less may always be chosen."

3. Place a comma where a word is understood, unless the connection is very close. Thus,

Conversation makes a ready man ; writing, an exact man.

To err is human ; to forgive, divine.

253. TEST WORDS.

1. *Write from dictation* ; 2. *Define, or compose sentences.*

măr'tyr	chief'tain	eăn'dor
jăal'oūs y	ăn'çes tor	ôr'i ġin
mě'te or	măid'en	trăa'şon
re çēipt'	re liēf'	sēiz'ūre
sir'loin	ġird'le	sēr'pent
skīr'mish	īrk'sōme	sūr'name
prēc'i pīçe	ex tīn'guish	sīm'i lar
eōn'se quence	mīll'ion āire	sū'i çide
dāin'ty	līq'ue fȳ	rēe'ti fȳ
re joi'çing	dēl'i ea çy	tēaş'ing
vēnge' ançe	sē'ere çy	mȳs'te ry

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ă, ě, &c., *short* ; căre, făr, âak, ăll, whæt ; êre, vġil, târm ; pīque, fīrm ;

1. Make text

18/2
8/2
12/2
12/2
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1. 18/2
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2. 18/2
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3. 18/2
8/2
12/2
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18/2, 8/2, 12/2

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sis

18/2, 8/2, 12/2

256. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

1. Pronounce; 2. Write from dictation; 3. Use in sentences.

ěx'qui sĭte	ăquă'lôr	fă'vor ĭte
frăn'chĭse	jăun'dĭce	lĭe'o rĭce
eăn'eďurse	ho rĭ'zon	rĭns'ing
eďurt'e sy	tŭ'mult	quď'ry
čĕm'e tĕr y	ĭ'vo ry	trăn'quĭl
pĕr'emp to ry	anx ĭ'e ty	vĭ čĭn'ĭ ty
vĕ'he ment	ex eĭr'sion	fĭ năn'ce'
eďr'al	dĭ rĕet'	păr'ent

257. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Reading.

In the course of our reading we should lay up in our minds a store of goodly thoughts in well-wrought words, which shall be a living treasure of knowledge always with us, and from which, at various times, and amidst all the shifting of circumstances, we may be sure of drawing some comfort, guidance and sympathy. —*Arthur Helps.*

258. THE SUFFIX *ship*.

Add the suffix *ship* to the following, and use the nouns thus formed in sentences:

hĕir (ăr)	fĕl'lōw	frĭend
gōv'ern or	părt'ner	ĕd'it or
ōwn'er	pro prĭ'e tor	re lă'tĭon
schōl'ar	sĕe're tă ry	work'man
gu'thor	guărd'i an	stătes'man
hōrse'man	die tă'tor	stew'ard

ă, ě, ďo., long; â, ě, ďo., short; căre, făr, ďak, gĭl, whet; ĕre, vĕil, tĕrm; pĭque, fĭrm;

259. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

ex çite'.	The orator <i>excited</i> the feelings of the people and
in çite'.	<i>incited</i> them to undertake the war.
eüs'tom.	The <i>custom</i> of giving produces a <i>habit</i> of liberal-
hăb'it.	ity. "How use doth breed a <i>habit</i> in a man!"
ăn'cient.	That is <i>antique</i> which was used in <i>ancient</i> times
an tîque'.	but is now out of use.
an nounçe'.	<i>Announce</i> the arrival of the messenger and <i>pro-</i>
pro elăim'.	<i>claim</i> the news of victory.
fôrce.	Notwithstanding the <i>strength</i> of the oak, the
strêngth.	<i>force</i> of the wedge cleaves it asunder.
eon vōke'.	The king <i>convoked</i> parliament and it <i>convened</i> at
eon vēne'.	the appointed time.

260. SYNONYMS.

1. Write the words of English origin from dictation, and the others from memory ; 2. Distinguish between them.

ENGLISH.	LATIN.	GREEK.
wëll'-brêd	çiv'il	po lite'
strêngth	vîg'or	ên'er gy
têase	tor mënt'	tăn'ta lize
sîght	spêe'ta ele	sçene
shêl'ter	rêf'uge	a sÿ'lum
fōre tēll'	pre dict'	prōph'e sÿ
bōld	eon rā'geous	he rō'ie
dārk'en	ob seſure'	e elîpse'
time	ê'rá	pē'ri od
fōe	ên'e my	an tåg'o nîst
strêss	ăe'çent	êm'pha sis

sôn, ôr, dg, wôlf, tōô, tōôk ; ân, rye, pull ; ç, ê, soft ; e, ê, hard ; a; exist ; n as ng ; thia.

261. NOUNS CHANGED TO VERBS.

1. *Change the following nouns to verbs by changing the accent.*

Thus, **con'duct** means behavior; **con duct'**, to lead.

2. *Write sentences, using them both as nouns and verbs.*

eön'duet	eön'fliet	ëx'traet
æ'e'cent	dīs'eount	eön'traet
çēm'ent	eön'test	eön'vert
dēs'ert	ëx'pōrt	ën'trançe
ës'eort	eöm'ment	eön'viet
eön'çert	ës'sāy	dī'gëst

MODEL SENTENCES.—Ac cent' each word on the syllable indicated by the ac'cent.

I have cem'ent with which to ce ment' a broken dish.

The traveller was lost in the des'ert, being de sert'ed by his companions.

262. SELECTED WORDS.

1. *Write from dictation*; 2. *Define, or compose other sentences.*

- dis pōge'**. One may *dispose* of what belongs to him.
a tōne'. The murderer fell and blood *atoned* for blood.
in vōke'. The clergyman *invoked* God's blessing.
de plōre'. The man *deploras* the ruin he has brought on his family.
en grōss'. The clerk *engrossed* the deed. The subject *engrossed* his thoughts.
in vōlve'. *Involved* sentences are obscure. *Involves* the quantity to the fourth power.
be trōth'. I was *betrothed* to a maiden fair.
de vōlve'. The command *devolved* upon the next in rank.
ab seōnd'. The cashier *absconded* with the funds of the bank.

ä, ä, äc., *long*; ä, ä, äc., *short*; cäre, fär, äak, all, what; öre, vgil, tērm; pique, firm;

263. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

pique, spite. *Pique* is slight vexation ; *spite* is settled ill-will.
awk'ward, elüm'sy. One is *clumsy* in appearance and *awkward* in manner.

pěr ti năç'i ty, ôb'sti na çy. We adhere with *pertinacity* and resist with *obstinacy*.

ăb'sti nençe, tēm'per ançe. *Abstinence* is doing without ; *temperance* is using with moderation.

thrēat'en ing, im pēnd'ing, im'mi nent. Storms are *threatening* ; evils are *impending* ; danger is *imminent*.

in ģe nū'i ty, elēv'er nēss. *Ingenuity* invents ; *cleverness* executes with skill and dexterity.

irk'some, wēa'ri some, tē'di oūs. A task may be *irksome*, severe labor *wearisome*, and a speech *tedious*.

264. DICTATION EXERCISES.

Reading.

1. To learn how to read is no easy acquisition ; I refer, not to the pronunciation of the words, or the inflections of the voice, but to the quick and true apprehension of the meaning, and a susceptibility to the beauties of style.

—S. P. Newman.

2. Get a habit, a passion for reading ; not flying from book to book, with the squeamish caprice of a literary epicure ; but read systematically, closely, thoughtfully, analyzing every subject as you go along, and laying it up carefully and safely in your memory. It is only by this mode that your information will be at the same time extensive, accurate, and useful.

—W. Wirt.

son, ôr, dğ, wôlf, tōô, tōôk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, ģ, soft ; a, ģ, hard ; æg ; exist ; ŋ as ng ; this

265. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE SEMICOLON.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. Place a semicolon between the two clauses of a compound sentence, if one is complete in itself and the other added for the sake of contrast or explanation. Thus,

Some persons make a long story short ; but most persons make a short story long.

Make the best use of your time ; for the loss of it can never be regained.

2. When the members of a compound sentence are but slightly connected in thought or construction, they are separated by semicolons. Thus,

I was an American ; I shall live an American ; I shall die an American.

Wisdom is the principal thing ; therefore get wisdom ; and with all thy getting get understanding.

3. The members of a compound sentence are separated by a semicolon, if either member contains elements separated by commas. Thus,

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three ; but the greatest of these is charity.

It is the first point of wisdom to avoid evils ; the second, to make them useful.

266. DICTATION EXERCISES.

1. Give a boy address and accomplishments, and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes wherever he goes ; he has not the trouble of earning or owning them ; they solicit him to enter and possess. —*Emerson.*

2. Learn to admire rightly ; the great pleasure of life is that. Note what the great men admired ; they admired great things ; narrow spirits admire basely, and worship meanly. —*Thackeray.*

ā, æ, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt ; ēre, vāil, tērm ; pīque, fīrm ;

267. VERBS CHANGED TO NOUNS.

1. *Change verbs to nouns* ; 2. *Write sentences, using the words both as verbs and nouns.*

im pōrt'	per fēet'	sub jēet'
ob jēet'	in sūlt'	pre šent'
trans pōrt'	trans fēr'	re bēl'
per mīt'	pre fix'	sur vey'
per fūme'	pro grēss'	re eōrd'
in erēase'	re fūse'	tor mēnt'

MODEL SENTENCES.—An article which is **import'ed** into a country is an **im'port**.

Why do you **object'**? The **ob'ject** is a worthy one.

The vessel which carried the freight was a **trans'port**.
The goods were **transport'ed**.

268. SELECTED WORDS.

1. *Write from dictation, giving definitions* ; 2. *Compose sentences.*

ăf'flu ençe, an abundant supply, riches, plenty.

mēl'an ehol y, sad, gloomy ; sadness, low spirits.

ěx'tri eāte, to free from difficulties or perplexities ; to disentangle.

ăp' a thy, lack of feeling, indifference.

ăs si dū'i ty, diligence, close attention to business, industry.

ăv a ri'cioūs, very fond of money, greedy of gain.

brăn'dish, to shake or flourish, to move or wave, as a weapon.

ea pri'cioūs, unsteady, fickle, full of whims.

eom pēt'i tor, a rival, one who seeks the same thing which another seeks.

he rēd'i ta ry, by birth, coming down from father to son.

hěr'e sies, false doctrines ; notions not like one's own.

ăn, ôr, ôr, wôl, tōô, tōôk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, ç, soft ; a, â, hard ; ag ; exist ; ū as ūg ; this.

269. THE PREFIX *in*.

The prefix *in* signifies *not*, or *want of*; hence *incapacity* means *want of capacity*.

1. Prefix *in* to the following nouns; 2. Analyze the words thus formed and use them in sentences.

elēm'en cy	eo hēr'ençe	dē'çen cy
ef fi'cien cy	öl'e gançe	e qual'ity
de çl's'ion	eon gru'i ty	dis eré'tion
eon sîst'en cy	ex pē'ri ençe	sig nîf'i eançe
sin çer'i ty	eön'stan cy	eöm'pe ten cy
ere dū'li ty	dī gēs'tion	dél'i ea cy
sta bil'i ty	tēm'per ançe	do çil'i ty

270. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

What constitutes a state ?

Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,

Thick wall or moated gate ;

Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned ;

Not bays and broad-armed ports,

Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride ;

Not starred and spangled courts,

Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.

No : *men*—high-minded *men*,

With powers as far above dull brutes endued

In forest, brake, or den,

As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude ;

Men, who their duties know,

But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain.

—*Sir William Jones.*

271. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

im pěl' , to drive or urge forward	mo lěst' , to trouble or disturb.
věr'bal , oral, not written,	sub měrge' , to put under water.
pl'rate , a robber on the high seas.	in vėrt' , to place in a contrary order.
ig nite' , to set on fire.	re fine' , to purify.
re quite' , to repay.	ex tinct' , put out, as a light is extinct, extinguished.
skit'tish , easily frightened.	kín'dred , relatives, related.
dis'eord , want of concord or agreement.	af flet' , to cause grief.
lin'ger , to delay, to loiter.	mín'gle , to mix.

272. TEST WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

syl'la ble	eón'tra ry	pác'i fy
drüdǵ'er y	sýmp'tom	míl'li něr y
eom pül'so ry	eoûrt'e oûs	eû'ri oûs
hîd'e oûs	nûi'sançe	prôm'i nençe
in çes'sant	so çî'e ty	in grē'di ents
griēv'ançe	nôn'sense	ex pēnse'

273. PRECIOUS STONES.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Describe as many as you can.

ru'by	jās'per	tur quois'
dî'a mond	săp'phire	săr'do nŷx
eħal çed'o ny	ëm'e rald	ăm'e thŷst
tō'păz	găr'net	ō'nyx
běr'yl	eăm'e o	quartz
ăg'ate	ëm'e ry	erŷs'tal

 sôn, ôr, dǵ, wôlf, tōô, toók ; ūrn, rŷe, pull ; ç, ġ, soft ; a, ġ, hard ; aǵ, exist ; ŷ as ng ; thîs.

274. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

eon'trăet.	A <i>contract</i> is an agreement between persons.
eom'păet.	A <i>compact</i> is a solemn <i>contract</i> between states.
de lî'ciouš.	The fragrance of a flower is <i>delicious</i> .
de light'ful.	The scenery of the Hudson is <i>delightful</i> .
răn'eor.	<i>Rancor</i> is deep-seated and malignant.
ên'mi ty.	<i>Enmity</i> is ill-feeling that may be generous and open.
af firm'.	To <i>affirm</i> is to declare a statement to be true.
a vër'.	To <i>avow</i> is to declare with solemnity.
eon trăst'.	We <i>contrast</i> things which are strikingly unlike.
eom pâre'.	We <i>compare</i> things which have some resemblances.
eon țeal'.	To <i>conceal</i> is to hide what we do not wish seen.
dis guîse'.	To <i>disguise</i> is to <i>conceal</i> by assuming a false appearance.
ad join'ing.	<i>Adjoining</i> farms have a common boundary.
ad jă'cent.	<i>Adjacent</i> streets lie near each other.

275. TEST WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

slîp'per y	knăv'er y	bound'a ry
eÿl'in der	eûs'tom a ry	gÿm năš'ties
lo eăl'i ty	găy'e ty	sě'ri oûs
eam păign'	tÿp'ie al	frăil'ty
sěe're ta ry	per fûm'er y	brîb'er y
têm'po ra ry	pôult'ry	vôl'un ta ry
sÿm'pa thîze	sêm'i na ry	trăi'tor
nîçe ty	in jû'ri oûs	fră'grance

 â, â, &c., long ; ä, ä, &c., short ; căre, făr, âsk, all, what ; ére, vgil, tărın ; plique, firm ;

276. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Amusements.

Innocent amusements are such as excite moderately and such as produce a cheerful frame of mind, not boisterous mirth; such as refresh instead of exhaust the system; such as recur frequently, rather than continue long; such as send us back to our daily duties invigorated in body and spirit; such as we can partake of in the presence and society of respectable friends; such as consist with and are favorable to a grateful piety; such as are chastened by self-respect and are accompanied with the consciousness that life has a higher end than to be amused. — *W. E. Channing.*

277. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation; 2. Define, or compose other sentences.

la mĕnt'.	Where joy most revels, grief doth most <i>lament</i> .
a lĕrt'.	A sentinel should always be on the <i>alert</i> .
a vĕrt'.	<i>Avert</i> your eyes from scenes of wickedness.
su pĕrb'.	The national capitol is a <i>superb</i> edifice.
ex pĕrt'.	An <i>expert</i> surgeon is skillful in the art of surgery.
dī vĕrt'.	The river is <i>diverted</i> from its usual channel.
sub vĕrt'.	Right is <i>subverted</i> when wrong prevails.
sub sĕrve'.	Courts of law are designed to <i>subserve</i> , not to <i>subvert</i> the ends of justice.
in sĕrt'.	<i>Insert</i> the words omitted in the composition.
eon vĕrge'.	The spokes of a wheel <i>converge</i> towards the hub.
re vĕrt'.	I love to <i>revert</i> to the scenes of my childhood.
pĕr'jure.	A witness <i>perjures</i> himself when he swears to what he knows to be false.
vĕn'er āte.	We <i>venerate</i> the aged who are wise and good.
a dōrn'.	The bride was <i>adorned</i> with jewelry.
as sōrt'.	<i>Assorted</i> colors are colors of various kinds.

són, ór, dŏ, wŏlf, tōō, tōók; ūrn, rŭe, pull; ç, ġ, *soft*; c, ġ, *hard*; æ; exist; ŭ as ng; thia.

278. TEST WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

bûrg'lar	pêr'son al	sûr'ger y
în'fi nîte	eoûp'let	rêq'ui şite
êd'i fiçe	ei lîp'sis	poul'tiçe
guêss'ing	prêj'u dîçe	çiv'il ize
ên'ter prişe	re lēase'	sên'tençe
e rāse'	lôz'ençe	ap plaûşe'
fûr'lough	fôr'feit	dêf'i nîte
bây'o net	çîr'eum stançe	pâm'phlet
ap prên'tiçe	ăd ver tişe'	trêa'tiçe
de sçend'	dis çî'ple	rêş'o lûte

279. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

rêş ur rê'e'tion, a rising to life again from the dead.

sým'pa thize, to feel for another, as for one in trouble.

vâlve, one part of a shell ; a *valve* in a pipe.

va ri'e ty, made up of many kinds.

vault, a small room underground ; a little cellar.

vêrd'ûre, greenness, as of growing leaves, grass, etc.

ăr ti fî'cial, made or contrived by the skill of man.

ăt'om, the smallest possible particle of matter.

eom mém'o râte, to call to remembrance by some act or celebration.

eon dênse', to reduce to another and more compact form.

çy'elône, a storm which moves around a center.

per çep' ti ble, capable of being known through the senses.

pîet ûr êsque', fitted to form a good and pleasing picture.

sûb ter rā'ne an, under the surface of the earth ; underground.

sue çês'sive, following in order, or in uninterrupted course.

ă, ê, &c., *long* ; î, ë, &c., *short* ; căre, făr, âsk, all, what ; ére, vâil, tîrm ; pîque, fîrm ;

280. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

al lûre'.	We are <i>allured</i> by the prospect of good.
en tiçe'.	We are <i>enticed</i> into evil by false promises.
de eoy'.	We are <i>decoyed</i> into danger by false appearances.
dis sêm'bler.	A <i>dissembler</i> conceals what he really is.
hýp'o eríte.	A <i>hypocrite</i> pretends to be what he is not.
ěs'ti mâte.	The loss or gain of an enterprise is <i>estimated</i> .
es teem'.	A man is <i>esteemed</i> for his integrity and honor.
trans pârent.	Water and common glass are <i>transparent</i> .
trans lû'cent.	Horn and ground glass are <i>translucent</i> .
al lûde'.	We <i>allude</i> to what is mentioned incidentally.
re fěr'.	We <i>refer</i> to a matter of which we speak directly.
rép e tít'ion.	<i>Repetitions</i> are often necessary and justifiable.
taụ tồl'o gy.	<i>Tautology</i> is a faulty sameness of expression.

281. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Knowledge.

Knowledge, in general, expands the mind, exalts the faculties, refines the taste of pleasure, and opens innumerable sources of intellectual enjoyment. By means of it we become less dependent for satisfaction upon the sensitive appetite ; the gross pleasures of sense are more easily despised, and we are made to feel the superiority of the spiritual to the material part of our nature. Instead of being continually solicited by the influence and irritation of sensible objects, the mind can retire within itself, and expatiate in the cool and quiet walks of contemplation.

—Z. C. Uffenbach.

son, ór, dñ, wólł, tồo, tồok ; ãrn, rye, pull ; ç, ĝ, soft ; e, ĝ, hard ; ag ; exist ; ñ as ng ; this.

282. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

blând' ish ment , artful car- resses.	dî-lēm'mâ , state of doubt.
çén'sor , a critic, a judge.	çe lēs'tial , heavenly.
îg no mîn'i oûs , disgraceful, shameful.	gôr'mand ize , to eat greedily.
per ên'ni al , constant, never ceasing.	pa trî'cian , noble, of high birth.
eom pōs'ûre , calmness.	prox im'i ty , closeness.
eôn'tem plâte , to think over, to consider.	eon jēet'ûres , guesses, sur- mises.
eôr'pu len çy , excessive fat- ness.	eon tig ũ oûs , adjoining, close to.
de spōnd'en çy , low spirits.	de mēan' , to behave.
	dex tēr'i ty , readiness in doing anything.

283. THE PREFIX *in*.

The prefix *in* signifies *not*; hence *incautious* means *not cautious*.

1. Prefix *in* to the following adjectives ; 2. Analyze the words formed and use them in sentences.

eom būs'ti ble	e lās'tie	êl'i gi ble
ef fēt'û al	ex eūs'a ble	dêl'i eate
eor pō're al	eon vên'ient	ex pē'di ent
eôm'pa ra ble	eom păt'i ble	eom mō'di oûs
ex pên'sive	ju dî'ciouſ	eon sîd'er ate
eon elū'sive	eon spî'e'û oûs	eor rūpt'i ble
flēx'i ble	erêd'i ble	of fên'sive
sôl'u ble	sên'si ble	sig nîf'i eant
trăn'si tîve	suf fî'cient	tân'gi ble
dêf'i nîte	vîſ'i ble	vûl'ner a ble

î, ê, &c., *long* ; ê, ê, &c., *short* ; câre, fâr, âsk, gîl, whet ; êre, vgil, tērm ; pîque, fîrm ;

284. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Pleasure.

Let your pleasure be intellectual and spiritual rather than sensual; individual and private, rather than social and public; economical, rather than expensive; an occasional recreation, and not an habitual pursuit, and such as shall rather fit than disqualify you for the business of life.

No man will less enjoy pleasure than he who lives for and upon it; and paradoxical as it may appear, it is true, the way to enjoy pleasure is not to love it to a passionate excess, but to partake of it ever in moderation.

—J. A. James.

285. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

ěmp'ty.	A thing is <i>empty</i> when there is nothing in it.
vā'eant.	A seat is <i>vacant</i> when the usual occupant is away.
dif'fi dence.	<i>Diffidence</i> is a distrust of our powers.
mōd'est y.	<i>Modesty</i> is an unwillingness to put ourselves forward.
eōv'et oūs.	He who is <i>covetous</i> desires the wealth of others.
āv a ri'ciōūs.	He who is <i>avaricious</i> desires wealth for the purpose of hoarding it.
a pōi'o ġy.	We make an <i>apology</i> for unbecoming conduct.
ex eūse'.	We offer an <i>excuse</i> for a neglect of duty.
be hāv'lor.	<i>Behavior</i> has reference to particular actions.
eon'dūet.	<i>Conduct</i> refers to the general course of life.
e quiv'o eal.	<i>Equivocal</i> statements are intended to deceive.
am bīg'u oūs.	<i>Ambiguous</i> statements convey two different meanings.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlī, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ē, ġ, *soft*; a, ġ, *hard*; a; exist; ū as ng; thia.

286. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE SEMICOLON.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. Two or more clauses having a common grammatical relation, are usually separated by semicolons. Thus,

To give an early preference to honor above gain ; to despise every advantage which cannot be attained without dishonest arts ; to brook no meanness and stoop to no dissimulation,—are the indications of a great mind.

2. Place a semicolon before *as* and *namely*, when they precede an example or specification of particulars. Thus,

Pronouns used to denote the person or persons speaking, are said to be of the first person ; as, I, my, me, we, our, us.

We have three great bulwarks of liberty ; namely, schools, newspapers, and the ballot-box.

287. TEST WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

gro tēsque'	erēat'ūre	thòr'ough fāre
ac quāint'ançe	en çy'elo pē'di ā	guārd'i an
sus pī'cion	rēe om mēnd'	çēr'e mo ny
as sō'ci ate	māt'ri mo ny	er rō'ne oūs
īn dĩ vīd'u al	prōb a bīl'i ty	in quīs'i tīve
ex pē'ri ençe	sūt'a ble	çīr'ele
wrīnk'le	prāe'ti eal	phŷs'ie al
vē'hiele	pēr spi rā'tion	o mīs'sion
per suā'sion	eōn'scioūs	eon vēn'iençe
tēach'a ble	spēc'ial	rās'eal
īn flu ēn'tial	jū'bi lee	trēs'pass
ne çēs'si ty	ā'mi a ble	ap pār'el
em bār'rass	erīt'i çīsm	in īq'ui ty

ā, ē, &c., long ; ā, ē, &c., short ; cāre, fār, āsk, gīl, whāt ; ēre, vāll, tērm ; pīque, fīrm ;

288. THE PREFIX *im*.

The prefix *in* which signifies *not* becomes *im* before a word beginning with *m* or *p*; hence *immodest* means *not modest*.

1. Prefix *im* to the following adjectives; 2. Analyze the words thus formed and use them in sentences.

ma tē'ri al	pāl'pa ble	pär'tial
päss'a ble	ma tūre'	pā'tient
moy'a ble	pēn'i tent	pēr'feet
pēr'ish a ble	pēr'son al	mēaș'ūr a ble
mōd'er ate	po lite'	pōl'i tie
pōs'si ble	pō'tent	pră'e'ti ea ble
prōb'a ble	prōp'er	pru'dent

289. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions; 2. Compose sentences.

nēc'ro măn cy, art of magic, art of doing strange things.

pēn'sive, thoughtful, sad, given to melancholy musing.

phī lăn'thro py, readiness to do good to all men.

pre cēd'ençe, priority in position, rank, or time.

quăn'da ry, a condition of doubt, perplexity, uncertainty.

cōn'se crăt ed, set apart for special use, as for sacred purposes.

ēb ul l'tion, the operation of boiling; outbursts, as of anger.

ēe cēn trīç'i ty, oddity, being unlike other people.

es trănçe'ment, loss of love for each other, separation in feeling.

eul'lo gy, praise, a speech in honor of some one.

in ean tă'tiong, ceremonies, words said to cause the presence of spirits.

in ēv'i ta ble, something which must be; unavoidable.

in serų'ta ble, incapable of being understood by human reason.

sôn, ôr, dă, wôlî toô, toôk; ūrn, rŭe, pull; ç, ç, soft; a, ġ, hard; aș; exîst; ŋ as ng; thîa.

290. THE PREFIX *un*.

The prefix *un* before a word signifies *to take off, to reverse*; hence, *unharness* means *to take off the harness*; *unbraid*, *to reverse the process of braiding*.

1. Prefix *un* to the following verbs; 2. Analyze and use in sentences the words thus formed.

bo'som	br'dle	eòv'er
de çēive'	ēarth	fást'en
fēt'ter	hinge	fârl
eoŭp'le	bûr'den	mûz'zle
nērve	rāv'el	sād'dle
screw	sēt'tle	shäck'le
shēathe	thrēad	vēil
twist	wrăp	yōke

291. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

haugh'ty, ār'ro gant. One who is *haughty* in disposition is apt to be *arrogant* in his demands.

dil'i gent, in dūs'tri oūs. A pupil may be *diligent* for a time without meriting the title of *industrious*.

sōr'rōw, griēf. We feel *sorrow* during the illness of a friend and *grief* at his death.

eqū'tiōūs, wā'ry, çir'eum spēet. Be *cautious* at all times, *wary* in extreme danger, and *circumspect* in matters of peculiar delicacy and difficulty.

pōs'ture, āt'ti tūde. *Posture* is mere position, but one's *attitude* is expressive of his feelings.

re prōve', re būke'. A child is *reproved* for his faults, and *rebuked* for his impudence.

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ê, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt; ēre, vēil, tērm; pīque, fīrm;

292. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

e mā'ci āt ed, thin, lean, wasted away.	en eō'mi ūm, praises, words of approval.
en vī'ron, to surround.	im pāled', fixed upon a stake.
im pēt'u oūs, hasty, violent.	im'po tent, weak, without strength.
in ē'bri āte, a drunkard.	in erēd'i ble, beyond belief.
it er ā'tion, repetition.	sten tō'ri an, very loud.
so lī'o quy, a talking to one's self.	tāl'ig man, a charm, something to keep off evil.
sōm'ber, dusky, gloomy.	vāç'īl lāt ing, unsteady, hesitating.
tāç i tūrn'ī ty, silence, disposition not to talk.	yeō'man ry, the common people, people of the country.
te nāç'ī ty, power to hold fast.	
vo lūpt'ū a ry, one much given to enjoyment.	

293. WORDS OFTEN CONFOUNDED.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose other sentences.

il lūde', to deceive. We are <i>illuded</i> by false appearances.	
e lūde', to escape. The prisoner is at large, having <i>eluded</i> the officers.	
ex çēpt', leaving out. I have solved all the examples <i>except</i> one.	
ae çēpt', to take. <i>Accept</i> a gift as a token of respect.	
gām'ble, to play a game for money or other stake.	
gām'bol, to sport. Children <i>gambol</i> on the green.	
in gēn'ioūs, prompt to invent, as an <i>ingenious</i> mechanic.	
in gēn'ī oūs, frank. An <i>ingenuous</i> man confesses his faults with a noble candor.	
līn'ī ment, ointment. Apply <i>liniment</i> to the wound.	
līn'e a ment, features. Man resembles man in general <i>lineaments</i> .	

ān, ōr, dā, wqī, tōō, tōōk ; ārn, rye, pull ; ç, g, *soft* ; e, ē, *hard* ; æ ; exist ; ū as ng ; this.

294. THE PREFIX *un*.

The prefix *un* before a participle signifies *not*: hence *unabridged* means *not abridged*.

1. Prefix *un* to the following participles; 2. Analyze the words thus formed and use them in sentences.

a dŭl'ter āt ed	dis guĭsed'	eon strāined'
ex haust'ed	fāth'omed	guārd'ed
pre pâred'	ap prē'ci āt'ed	lēav'ened
mār'ried	pre mēd'i tāt ed	per çēived'
de signed'	rēe'on çiled	bĭ'ased
sŭl'ried	dĭ mĭn'ished	so liç'it ed
as pĭr'ing	fał'ter ing	ĭn'ter est ing
ecom plāin'ing	grŭdg'ing	as sŭm'ing

295. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions; 2. Compose sentences.

hal lŭ çĭ nā'tion, a belief in the reality of things that have no existence.

pār'a dŏx, something seemingly absurd, yet true.

nŏ men elāt'ŭre, the terms or language employed in any science or art.

jŭ ris prŭ'dence, the science of law.

çār'i ea tŭre, an exaggerated representation of defects.

ĭn frĭnge'ment, the violation of an agreement; encroachment upon the rights of another.

dĕp o çĭ'tion, the written testimony of a witness.

eon san guĭn'i ty, the relation of persons by blood.

āb o rĭç'i nĕç, the first inhabitants of a country.

es thĕt'les, the science of the beautiful.

pār'a site, an animal or plant which draws nourishment from another; a hanger-on.

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ê, &c., *short*; çäre, fār, āsk, all, whæt; ère, vĕll, tĕrm; pĭque, firm;

296. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

ae eŭ'mu lāte , to collect.	ād' e quate , sufficient for, enough.
whim'gi eal , absurd, odd.	ig nō'ble , base, of low tastes.
vōgue , fashion.	gār'ru loūs , very talkative.
fōr'ti tūde , bravery.	a lāe'ri ty , a cheerful readiness, quickness to act.
gro tēsque' , ludicrous, absurd.	ār'a ble , fit for plowing.
an tique' , old, of old fashion.	bān'quet , a splendid feast, an entertainment.
ār'ti fiçe , a skillful device, a trick.	swārth'y , of a dark complexion.
triv'l al , of little value.	sān'guine , full of hope.
trān'sient , of short duration.	ero quet' (kă') , a game played with balls and mallets.
seru'ti nize , to examine with care.	
bric'-a-brāe , a miscellaneous collection of curiosities.	

297. DICTATION EXERCISES.

Nature.

1. Nature has her mute language and her symbolical writing ; but she requires a discerning intellect to gain the key to her secrets, to unravel her profound enigmas, and, piercing through her mysteries, to interpret the hidden sense of her word, and thus reveal the fullness of her glory.

—*Schlegel*.

2. Nature does not capriciously scatter her secrets as golden gifts to lazy pets and luxurious darlings, but imposes tasks when she presents opportunities, and uplifts him whom she would inform.

The apple that she would drop at the feet of Newton, is but a coy invitation to follow her to the stars.

—*E. P. Whipple*.

ān, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, ç, soft ; a, ē, hard ; æ ; exist ; ŋ as ng ; this.

298. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

1. Study the Greek words and their meanings; 2. Write the sentences from dictation; 3. Analyze the derivations.

ăm'phi, both.

bí'os, life.

grā'phein, to write.

lō'gōs, science.

phý'sis, nature.

hý'per, over.

bál'lein, to throw.

erí'tēs, a judge.

ehrō'nōs, time.

mē trōn, a measure.

Frogs are **amphibious** animals because they can live in both air and water. A **biography** is the written story of a life. **Biology** is that part of **physiology** which treats of life in general; the science of life. **Physics** is the science of nature or of natural objects, and the laws of the material world.

Hyperbole is a statement which exaggerates; literally, *throws over*. One is **hypercritical** who is over-critical, judging too severely. A **criterion** is a standard of judgment.

A disease is **chronic** which has continued for a long time. A **chronometer** is an instrument for measuring time. A **chronicle** is an historical account of facts disposed in the order of time. **Chronological** tables are tables of events with their dates.

299. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions; 2. Compose sentences.

a bāsh', to confuse, to make ashamed.

ab hōr', to hate extremely, to loathe, to detest.

vēs'ti būle, the porch or entrance way into a house.

u gūrp', to take without rightful authority, to assume.

hý pōe'ri sy, pretending to be what one is not.

gōr'geoūs, very showy on account of bright colors, very fine.

al lē'gi ançe, duty to one's country; fidelity.

āl'le go ry, a story which describes one thing while seeming to describe another.

trō'phy, something won in a contest, as arms and flags in war.

strāt'a gem, a plan for deceiving an enemy; a trick.

ā, ē, &c., long; â, ê, &c., short; cāre, fār, ask, gill, what; ere, vail, term; pique, firm;

300. THE PREFIX *un*.

The prefix *un* before an adjective signifies *not*; hence, *unable* means *not able*.

1. Prefix *un* to the following adjectives; 2. Analyze the words thus formed and use them in sentences.

chăř'i ta ble	fa ml'i'ar	in tēl'li gi ble
ēař'y	pā tri ot'ie	rīght'eoũs
çiv'il	ae çēpt'a ble	hēalth'fũl
ae eount'a ble	grāte'fũl	eōn'sciouũs
nēç'es sa ry	a wāre'	ōs ten tā'tiouũs
eōn sti tũ'tion al	mēr'çi fũl	ān'swer a ble
plēař'ant	neigh'bor ly	pro dũe'tīve
rēa'řon a ble	pāl'a ta ble	sā'vor y
seru'pu loũs	sō'cia ble	whōle'sōme
sũit'a ble	ũř'ũ al	dũ'ti fũl
chānge'a ble	eon gē'ni al	mān'age a ble

301. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions; 2. Compose sentences.

sāl'u ta ry, promoting health, beneficial.	rēs'pīte, a delay.
eo lōs'sal, of very great size.	ea tās'tro phe, a great dis- aster.
eōv'ert ly, secretly, by decep- tion.	eon trī'tion, sorrow for wrong- doing, penitence.
pũ'ls sant, strong, powerful.	prow'ess, great bravery, strength.
pro gēn'i tor, an ancestor.	pre sāge', to foretell; to sus- pect.
rēv'er y, an irregular train of thought.	em bēl'lish, to make beautiful.
ex pũnge', to rub or blot out.	fas tīd'i oũs, over-nice, hard to please.
ob liv'i on, forgetfulness.	ma līgn', to speak evil of.
mo rōse', of a sour disposition, sullen.	

sāl, ōr, dā, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; e, ē, hard; a; exist; ū as ng; this.

302. WORDS OFTEN CONFOUNDED.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

af fēet', to pretend. Do not *affect* ignorance when you know.
ef fēet', to accomplish. A successful man *effects* what he undertakes.

eōn'fi dent, bold. The fool rageth and is *confident*.
eōn fi dānt', a bosom friend. Secrets are entrusted to a *confidant*.

dis ēage', sickness. Pneumonia is a *disease* of the lungs.
de cēase', death. His will was read after his *decease*.

dēf'er ençe, respect. Show *deference* to the wishes of others.
dif'fer ençe, distinction. There is a *difference* between right and wrong.

dēs'ert, a solitude. The *Desert* of Sahara is in Africa.
de gērt', to forsake. Do not *desert* a friend when he is in need.
deḡ ḡērt', the last course at the table.

303. THE PREFIX *mis*.

The prefix *mis* before a noun signifies *wrong* ; before a verb, *wrongly* ; hence, *misbehavior* means *wrong behavior* ; *miajudge*, to judge *wrongly*.

Prefix *mis* to the following, analyzing and using in sentences the words thus formed.

ap pli ēā'tion	eōn'strūe	pro nounçe'
de mēan'or	rēp re ḡent'	ap prō pri ā'tion
eāl'eu lāte	ūn der stānd'	ūs'age
ad vēnt'ūre	eōn'duet	gōv'ern
eon cēive'	trēat'ment	in fōrm'
guīd'ançe	in tēr'pret	ăp pre hēnd'
mān'age ment	stāte'ment	trans lāte'

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ă, &c., *short* ; căre, făr, ūsk, ăll, whăt ; êre, vgil, tērm ; píque, fírm ;

304. TERMS RELATING TO WAR.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in sentences.

völ un teer'	re eruit'	de gërt'er
eăn non eer'	dra gōon'	chăp'lain
bat tăl'ion	eōrps (kōr)	eōr'po ral
ser'geant (sār)	lieū tēn'ant	ăd'ju tant
ăid'-de-camp (kōng)	băy'o net	ar tîl'ler y
ôrd'nance	how'itz er	eăn'is ter
eăr'tridge	ăr'mo ry	ăr'se nal
măg a zine'	ăr'mis tiçe	ea pît'u lăte

305. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define or compose other sentences.

al tēr'nate ly.	The boy stood <i>alternately</i> , first on one foot, then on the other.
eon dēmn'.	The prisoner was <i>condemned</i> to die.
ex ert'.	To <i>exert</i> one's self is to use efforts or endeavors.
ărt'i san,	A portrait painter is an <i>artist</i> , a sign painter
ărt'ist.	is an <i>artisan</i> .
hy men ă'al.	<i>Hymeneal</i> festivities are those relating to marriage.
pro pl'tioūs.	Circumstances are <i>propitious</i> when they favor the attainment of the end desired.
răn'eor oūs.	His eyes flamed with rage and <i>rancorous</i> ire.
eon gē'ni al.	Friends are <i>congenial</i> who are suited to each other.
in sū'per a ble.	Obstacles that cannot be overcome are <i>insuperable</i> .
em broil'.	The royal house was <i>embroiled</i> in civil war.
săt'el lite.	The planet Jupiter has four <i>satellites</i> .

són, ór, dā, wól, tōō, tōōk ; ăr, rye, pull ; ę, ă, soft ; ă, ă, hard ; ă ; exist ; ă as ng ; thia

306. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

dis cov'er.	Newton <i>discovered</i> the law of gravitation.
in v'ent'.	Gal i le'o, an Italian astronomer, <i>invented</i> the telescope.
ša'ger.	A covetous man is <i>eager</i> for gain.
šar'nest.	A preacher is <i>earnest</i> in his exhortation.
re p'ēal'.	Congress <i>repealed</i> all conflicting laws.
a bōl'ish.	The Emancipation Proclamation <i>abolished</i> slavery.
sūf'fer.	The teacher may <i>suffer</i> some things to pass unnoticed which he would not <i>allow</i> , and may <i>allow</i> certain practices, at least for a time, which he would not directly <i>permit</i> .
al low'.	
per mīt'.	
pěr'ma nent.	Buildings designed to be <i>permanent</i> should be built of <i>durable</i> materials, like granite and iron.
dū'ra ble.	
striet.	One may be <i>strict</i> in the enforcement of rules but not <i>severe</i> in the infliction of punishment.
se vēre'.	

307. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

1. Pronounce ; 2. Write from dictation ; 3. Use in sentences.

dī mēn'sion	te nā'cioūs	au dā'cioūs
ōn'er oūs	in au'gu rāte	lēg'is lā tūre
vī'o lençe	meer'schaum	dēf'i ċit
dēs'pi ea ble	hār'ass	hei'noūs
in'te gral	eōm'pa ra ble	eū'li na ry
mēr'ean tīle	nōm'i na tīve	ōb'li ga to ry
prēs en tā'tion	ro mănçe'	trīb'une
Ū'ra nūs	lēt'tuçe (tīs)	lān'guor
in dīs'pu ta ble	in ēr'ti ā	e nūn'ci āte

ā, ē, &c., long ; ä, ě, &c., short ; căre, făr, ásk, gill, whet ; ěre, vgil, tĕrm ; píque, fĭrm ;

308. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN.

The Latin verb *çed'e re* means to go, to come, to yield. From *cedere* are derived the roots, as found in English, *çed*, *çæss*, *çëas*, *çeed*.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

<i>çède</i> , to yield or give up.	<i>an'çës tor</i> , a fore-goer, a fore-father.
<i>æ çède'</i> , to yield to, to agree.	<i>çës'sion</i> , a yielding or surrender.
<i>ân te çed'ent</i> , that which goes before.	<i>pro çeed'</i> , to go forward.
<i>sue çeed'</i> , to come next in order.	<i>rë'tro çède</i> , to go back.

3. Define the following words, showing their connection with the root meanings.

<i>æ çës'si ble</i>	<i>eon çède'</i>	<i>ex çeed'</i>
<i>ex çæss'ive</i>	<i>in ter çède'</i>	<i>pre çède'</i>
<i>pro çed'üre</i>	<i>re çède'</i>	<i>se çède'</i>
<i>sue çës'sion</i>	<i>prëd e çës'sor</i>	<i>sue çës'sor</i>
<i>ân'çës try</i>	<i>in çës'sant</i>	<i>prëç'e dent</i>

309. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

<i>jü'bi lant</i> , full of joy.	<i>văn'quish</i> , to conquer, to overcome.
<i>in çës'sant ly</i> , continually.	<i>in sîd'i oûs</i> , deceptive, sly.
<i>tôr'por</i> , numbness ; sluggishness.	<i>môr'sel</i> , a bit of food.
<i>lû'rid</i> , ghastly, pale, dismal.	<i>sûr'ly</i> , ill-natured, snarling.
<i>dis bûrse'</i> , to pay out, to expend.	<i>pe rûse'</i> , to read with attention.
<i>ex ploît'</i> , a heroic act.	<i>loi'ter</i> , to linger, to delay.
<i>de spoil'</i> , to strip, to rob.	<i>de vout'</i> , pious, reverent.
<i>re nown'</i> , fame, celebrity.	<i>a vow'</i> , to declare openly.
<i>in ad vërt'ent ly</i> , by accident.	<i>stal'wart</i> , brave, bold, daring.

ân, ôr, dâ, wôlf, tôô, tôôk ; *ân*, rûe, pull ; *ç*, ç, soft ; *æ*, ç, hard ; *æ* ; exist ; *û* as ng ; *this*.

310. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE COLON.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. If the first member of a compound sentence is followed by some remark or illustration that is not introduced by a conjunction, the clauses are separated by a colon. Thus,

Never flatter people : leave that to such as mean to betray them.

Good temper is like a sunny day : it sheds a brightness over every thing.

2. The two principal members of a compound sentence are separated by a colon, if either of them contains members or clauses separated by a semicolon. Thus,

Homer was the greater genius ; Virgil, the better artist : in the one, we most admire the man ; in the other, the work.

311. DICTATION EXERCISE.

Names.

What a record of inventions, how much of the history of commerce is preserved in names ! Thus "bayonet" tells us that it was first made at Bayonne ; "worsted" that it was first spun at a village so called, in the neighborhood of Norwich ; "cambric," that it reached us from Cambray ; "currants," from Corinth ; "rhubarb" is the root from the savage banks of the Rhu or Volga ; "jane," from Genoa ; "parchment," from Perganum. The "guinea" was originally coined (in 1663) of gold brought from the African coast so called. England now sends her "calicoes" and "muslins" to India and the East ; yet these words give standing witness that we once imported them from thence ; for "calico" is from Calcutta, and "muslin" from Moussul, a city of Asiatic Turkey.

—*Adapted from Trench.*

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whet ; ère, vgil, tèrm ; pique, firm

312. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN.

The Latin verb *fāc'e rē* means to make; to do; to act. From *facere* are derived the roots *fac*, *fic*, *fāet*, *fēet*, *fȳ*.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions; 2. Compose sentences.

man u fāet'ūre, to make by hand or machinery, as to *manufacture* cloth.

be nēf'i ċent, doing good, as the *beneficent* effects of Christianity.

ār ti fī'cial, made or contrived by art, as *artificial* flowers.

of fī'ci āte, to transact the appropriate business of an office.

The bishops and priests *officiate* at the altar.

elār'i fȳ, to make clear, as to *clarify* wine or sirup.

3. Define the following words, showing their connection with the root meanings:

elās'si fȳ

de fī'cient

bēn e fāc'tor

ēd'i fīċe

ām'pli fȳ

qual'i fȳ

di vēr'si fȳ

fāc'to ry

ef fī'cient

fōr'ti fȳ

māg'ni fȳ

fals'i fȳ

ōf'fīċe

pēr'feet

rēe'ti fȳ

sān'e'ti fȳ

sīm'pli fȳ

pēt'ri fȳ

313. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions; 2. Compose sentences.

vīg'i lance, watchfulness.

āf'flu enċe, wealth.

eāv a liēr', a knight.

būe ea neer', a pirate.

īm'pe tus, force of motion.

a mǎn u ċn'sis, a copyist.

hy pōth'e sis, supposition.

e mōl'u ment, profit.

ab ne gā'tion, self-denial.

ōr'i gon, a prayer.

ċhār'la tan, a quack.

ēs'pi on āċe, a close watch.

ān'ti dōte, a medicine that counteracts poison.

dis sīm u lā'tion, a feigning.

ās si dū'i ty, diligence.

ċe lēr'i ty, quickness.

ef frōnt'er y, impudence.

ān, ōr, dȳ, wqlf, tōō, tōōk; ārn, rȳe, pull; ċ, ġ, soft; ē, ē, hard; ās; exist; n as ng; thia.

314. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

pe eūl'iar, spēc'ial. Every one is apt to have *peculiar* ways of doing *special* things.

eom mīt', in trūst', eon sign'. An author *commits* his thoughts to writing, *intrusts* the secret to his friend, and *consigns* his work to the press.

should, ought. We *should*, if possible, avoid giving offense, but we *ought* to speak the truth.

a bēt'tor, æ çēs'so ry, æ eōm'plīce. An *abettor* encourages a crime ; an *accessory* gives indirect aid ; and an *accomplice* takes part in it.

a bāte', sub.sīde'. The storm *abates* and the sea afterwards *subsides* into a calm.

an nēx', u nite', eō a lēsçe'. Territory is *annexed*, states are *united*, and political parties *coalesce*.

315. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN.

The Latin verb *dū'ce rē* means to lead, to bring. From *ducere* are derived the roots *duc, dūet*.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

dūke, a leader.

dūe'tīle, able to be led or drawn out into a thread.

eon dūet', to lead or guide.

ēd'u eāte, to bring up.

de dūce', to bring from.

eon dūce', to lead to or tend.

e dūce', to bring out.

3. Define the following words showing their connection with the root meaning.

ab dūe'tion

ad dūce'

eon dūc'ive

eon dūet'or

eōn'duīt

ăq'ue duet

in dūce'

in tro dūce'

pro dūce'

pro dūe'tive

re dūce'

de dūet'

ā, ē, &c., long ; ä, ë, &c., short ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet ; ére, vgil, tērm ; pique, firm ;

316. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd ;
 It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
 Upon the place beneath : it is twice bless'd ;
 It blesseth him that gives and him that takes ;
 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest ; it becomes
 The thronèd monarch better than his crown ;
 His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
 The attribute to awe and majesty,
 Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings ;
 But mercy is above this scepter'd sway ;
 It is enthronèd in the hearts of kings,
 It is an attribute to God Himself ;
 And earthly power doth then show likest God's
 When mercy seasons justice. —*Shakespeare.*

317. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

vi tū per ā'tion , abuse.	pār'a mount , supreme.
rib'al'd ry , vulgar language.	sān'i ta ry , relating to the pres-
ig'no mīn y , public disgrace.	ervation of health.
rēp a rā'tion , amends.	sūs'te nançe , support.
er ū dī'tion , learning.	mal fēa'sançe , evil conduct.
eōn ti gū'i ty , nearness.	ehī mē'rā , an idle fancy.
ae'mē , the highest point.	tāl'is man , a charm.
a eū'men , keenness.	ēx e gēs'sis , a critical explana-
dēm o lī'tion , destruction.	tion.
eon stīt'ū ent , an elector.	pro eliv'i ty , inclination.
dīs ser tā'tion , a discourse.	mēn'di eant , a beggar.
a māl ga mā'tion , the mix-	hēir'lōom , anything inherited
ing of different things or races.	from ancestors.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ç, ġ, soft ; e, ġ, hard ; æ ; exist ; ū as ng ; this.

318. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN.

The Latin verb *eāp'e rē* means to take, to hold. From *capere* are derived the roots, *eap*, *çēpt*, *çip*, *çēive*, *çēipt*.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

re çēive', to take, to accept. **eāp'sule**, a seed pod, holds seeds.
ea pā'ciouš, able to hold.
re çēp'ta ele, a receiver or holder. **re çip'i ent**, one who takes or receives.
par tiç'i pāte, to take part in. **sus çēp'ti ble**, able to take an impression.
an tiç'i pate, to take before another.

3. Define the following words, showing as above their connection with the primary or root meaning.

eāp'tive	eāpt'ure	eāp'tiouš
per çēive'	re çēipt'	re çēp'tion
par tiç'i pant	eā'pa ble	eāp'ti vāte
ae çēpt'a ble	in ter çēpt'	eāp'tor

319. PHYSIOLOGICAL TERMS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in sentences.

nu trī'tion	ał bŭ'men	dī ġēs'tion
mās'ti eāte	sa lī'vā	ġās'trie
ār'ter y	vē'noŭš	erā'ni um
as sīm'i lāte	lŷmph	līg'a ment
mēm'brane	tīs'sue	eār'ti lāge
rēs pi rā'tion	ab sōrp'tion	çir eu lā'tion
çēr'e brŭm	eāp'il la ries	se erē'tion
dis sē'e'tion	ehŷle	lār'ynx
ōs'se oŭš	dēn'tīne	en ām'el

ā, ē, &c., long ; ä, ě, &c., short ; cāre, fār, āak, all, what ; ēre, vġil, tērm ; pīque, firm.

320. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions; 2. Compose sentences.

dī vēr'si ty, variety.	fe hē'i ty, happiness.
vī vāç'i ty, liveliness.	pro pēn'si ty, inclination.
as sūmp'tion, supposition.	vēs'tige, a trace.
eār'nağe, slaughter.	ōb'du ra çy, stubbornness.
pēr'qui şite, an extra allowance.	en eō'mi ūm, formal praise.
eō'gen çy, power, force.	eo ēr'cion, compulsion.
fūne'tion, office, duty.	suāv'i ty, agreeableness of manners.
a vid'i ty, greediness.	eōm'plai şaņçe, courtesy.

321. LATIN PLURALS IN COMMON USE.

1. Write the singular forms from dictation; the plurals from memory; 2. Use correctly in sentences.

- dā'tum**, given; **dā'tā**, things given or admitted. *Data* are the facts upon which reasoning is based.
- mī nū'ti ā** (shī), small; **mī nū'ti aē**, minute particulars. A successful man attends to the *minutiae* of his business.
- strā'tum**, spread; **strā'tā**, a bed of earth or rock in layers. The geologist studies the *strata* of the earth's crust.
- er rā'tum**, an error; **er rā'tā**, mistakes in printing or writing. Attention is called to the *errata* on the first page.
- nēb'ū lā**, mist; **nēb'ū lāē**, star clusters. The *nebulae*, which appear to the eye like mist, are shown by the telescope to be composed of innumerable stars.
- fō'eus**, a fire place; **fō'çl**, points of concentration. The *focus* of a lens is the point at which the rays of light meet.
- gēs'nus**, kind; **gēs'n'er ā**, classes of objects. Man belongs to the *genus homo*.
- līt e rā'tus**, learned; **līt e rā'ti**, learned men. The *literati* of the land are the highest authority as to what constitutes correct speech.
- diē'tum**, a saying; **diē'tā**, authoritative sayings. The *dicta* of the *literati* are not to be questioned.

són, ór, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūn, rye, pull; ç, ē, soft; ē, ē, hard; eç; exist; ū as ng; thia.

322. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

1. Study the Greek words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

eu, *well*.

lō'gōs, *word*.

phō'nē, *sound*.

sým, *with*.

To **eulogize** a person is to *speak well* of him. That is **euphonic** which is *agreeable in sound*. **Symphony** is a *harmony of sounds*. **Phonetics** is the science of *sounds*, especially those of the human voice.

ān'ti, *against, opposite*.

pō'dēs, *feet*.

tri, *three*.

Our **antipodes** are those who live on the *opposite* side of the globe and whose *feet* are, of course, directly *opposite* ours. A **tripod** is a stand supported on *three feet*.

tē'le, *far, distant*.

seō'pein, *to view*.

mī'erōs, *small*.

A **telescope** is an optical instrument for *viewing distant* objects. A **microscope** is for *viewing* objects too *small* to be seen with the naked eye. The **telephone** is an instrument which carries *sound* a long *distance*.

tēch'nē, *art*.

pō'lus, *much, many*.

pŷr, *fire*.

Technical terms are terms applying to a particular *art* or science. A **polytechnic** school is one in which *many* branches of *art* or science are taught. **Fyrotechny** is the *art* of making *fire-works*. A **pyre** is a funeral pile upon which bodies are *burned*.

323. ASTRONOMICAL TERMS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in sentences.

zē'nith

e elipse'

sāt'el lītes

eōn stel lā'tion

sī dē're al

lū'nar

plān'et

e elīp'tie

nēb'u la

mē'te or

zō'di āe

sō'lar

ob sērv'a to ry

eōm'et

ē'qui nōx

ās'ter oids

gāl'ax y

trāns'it

dī ūr'nal

ōr'bit

ū'ni vērse

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cáre, fáir, ásk, áll, whát ; ére, véil, tērm : píque, fírm ;

324. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

1. Pronounce; 2. Write from dictation; 3. Use in sentences.

en frăn'chîșe	e pîs'tle (sl)	chrîs'ten (chrîs'n)
de prē'ci āte	e mǎ'ci āte	diș cērn' (zērn')
bòm bǎst'ie	blăck'guărd (blăg')	bas tîle'
at tor'neș (tûr')	eăs'tle (eăs'l)	a eou'sties
eălm'ly	ab stē'mi oûs	e-lăp'board (klăb')
șîr'euît	șît'i zen (zn)	șhi eăn'er y
al lē'gi aņe	chăs'ten (chăs'n)	mî răc'u loûs
eon'eôrd	al lēge'	chăs'tîșe ment

325. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions; 2. Compose sentences.

eăv'il, to find fault without good reason.**prôd'i gy**, something out of the usual course of nature, a monster.**plău'gi ble**, that which appears pleasing and right but is not really so.**prô'file**, a head or portrait represented sidewise, or in a side view.**părch'ment**, sheepskin prepared to be written on.**do șil'i ty**, aptness to be taught, readiness to learn or obey.**in dêl' i bly**, in a manner not to be blotted out or removed.**păn'to mîme**, an entertainment in which ideas are conveyed by signs.**in ăd'e quate**, not sufficient for the purpose in view, defective.**phăn'tom**, an appearance that has no reality, a specter, a ghost.**îm'pro vișe**, to speak without previous preparation; to do a thing off-hand.**eon tșur'**, the line that bounds, defines, or terminates a figure.**de void'**, destitute, not in possession, as *devoid* of understanding.**re eoil'**, to draw back as from anything alarming, to shrink.

 sôn, ôr, dă, wôlf, tôô, tôôk; ărn, rșe, pûll; ș, ș, soft; ă, ă, hard; ăș; egzist; ŋ as ng; thia.

326. RULES FOR THE USE OF THE COLON.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

1. Place a colon after the formal introduction of a quotation, speech, or series of particulars. Thus,

Remember this precept : Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.

Mr. President : I am not prepared at this time to contradict the gentleman's statement, etc.

There are four modes : namely, the indicative, the potential, the subjunctive, and the imperative.

2. A colon should be placed after *yes* or *no*, when followed by a statement in continuation or repetition of the answer. Thus,

Yes : You can do it : You have done it.

Will you go with me ? Yes : I will go.

327. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN.

1. Study the Latin words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

lūx, *light*.

lū'cis, *of light*.

fēr'rē, *to bring*.

An argument which **elucidates**, or sheds *light* upon the question under discussion, is properly termed **lucid**. Venus, the *light-bringing* morning star, was named **Lucifer** by the ancients.

ā, *from*.

pōst ē'ri ōr, *following, later*.

pōst, *after*.

mōr'tēm, *death*.

A posteriori reasoning is reasoning *from effect* to cause, for the effect *follows* after and is therefore **posterior** to the cause. Our **posterity** are our descendants, for they *follow* us in the order of existence. A **postern** is a small *back* door or gate. A **post mortem** examination is an examination *after death*.

prī'ōr, *former, before*.

A priori reasoning is reasoning *from cause* to effect, for the cause goes *before*, and is therefore **prior** to the effect. **Priority** of debts is a claim to payment *before* others.

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cäre, fār, äsk, all, what ; ère, vgil, tärn ; pique, firm ;

328. SYNONYMS.

1. Write the words of Latin origin from dictation, the others from memory ; 2. Distinguish between them.

ENGLISH.	LATIN.	GREEK.
măd'ness	in sǎn'i ty	mǎ'ni à
thought	eon çǣp'tion	I dǣ'ǎ
sǎw'ing	pe nū'ri oũs	ē eo nǫm'ie al
lǎugh'a ble	lū'di eroũs	eǫm'ie al
meet'ing	as sēm'bly	sŷn'od
trick	ār'ti fiçe	strāt'a ġem
ghōst	spǣe'ter	phǎn'tom
hǎ'tred	re pũġ'nance	an tĩp'a thy
eũrse	ĩm pre eǣ'tion	a nǎth'e mǎ

329. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

es eǫrt', æ eǫm'pa ny. To *escort* is to *accompany* with the view of guarding or protecting.

im pǣd'i ments, ōb'sta eleg. He who would succeed must **dif'fi eũl ties, hĩn'der an çeġ.** remove *impediments*, surmount *obstacles*, overcome *difficulties*, and break away from *hindrances*.

al lē'vi āte, mĩt'i ġāte. We should *alleviate* the cares and *mitigate* the sufferings of the distressed.

as suāġe', al lāy'. *Assuage* the sorrow and *allay* the grief of them that mourn.

re pēat', re ĩt'er āte. To *reiterate* is to *repeat* again and again.

flũet'u āte, vǎġ'il lāte, wǎ'ver. One who is *fluctuating* in his feelings is usually *vacillating* in resolve, and *wavering* in execution.

dǎn'ġer, pēr'il, jēop'ard y. *Peril* is impending *danger* ; *jeopardy*, extreme *danger*.

són, ór, dǫ, wǫlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rŷe, pull ; ç, ġ, soft ; æ, ġ, hard ; æġ ; exiat ; ŷ as ŷg ; thia.

330. SELECTION.

Write from dictation, or from memory.

Two angels guide

The path of man, both aged and yet young,
As angels are, ripening through endless years.
On one he leans : some call her Memory,
And some Tradition ; and her voice is sweet
With deep mysterious accords ; the other,
Floating above, holds down a lamp which streams
A light divine, and searching on the earth,
Compelling eyes and footsteps. Memory yields,
Yet clings with loving cheek, and shines anew,
Reflecting all the rays of that bright lamp
Our angel Reason holds. We had not walked
But for Tradition ; we walk evermore
To higher paths by brightening Reason's lamp.

—George Eliot.

331. SELECTED WORDS.

1. *Write from dictation, giving definitions ;* 2. *Compose sentences*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| • in serú'ta ble, unsearchable. | le gít'i mate, lawful. |
| • in ôr'di nate, excessive. | eon vív'i al, festive. |
| • e grē'gioûs, remarkable, enormous. | eôr'ru gā ted, wrinkled. |
| men dā'cioûs, lying, false. | im mǎe'u late, spotless. |
| e phēm'e ral, short-lived. | di a bôl'ie al, devilish. |
| sǎe'eha rine, sugary. | e thē're al, heavenly. |
| u tō'pi an, ideal, fanciful. | • om nís'cient, all-knowing. |
| ir rēl'e vant, inapplicable. | sū per çil'i oûs, haughty, overbearing. |
| ✓ ēv a nēs'cent, vanishing. | • ău rí'fer oûs, yielding gold. |
| • in trép'id, fearless. | • pune til'i oûs, exacting, nice. |
| • in vín'çi ble, unconquerable. | • lu gū'bri oûs, mournful. |

ă, ê, &c., long ; â, ë, &c., short ; câre, făr, ásk, gill, what ; ére, vǎil, tǎrm ; píque, firm ;

332. SYNONYMS DISTINGUISHED.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in other sentences.

áp pre hënd', a lärm'. We *apprehend* danger when it is far away, and are *alarmed* when it is near at hand.

ru'ral, rūs'tie. In the country are *rural* scenes and people of *rustic* manners.

e eo nôm'leal, fru'gal, pār si mō'ni ous. An *economical* man saves prudently ; a *frugal* man, closely ; a *parsi-monious* man, meanly.

ad diēt'ed, de vōt'ed. One who is *addicted* to vicious habits cannot be *devoted* to a good cause.

il lit'er ate, ig'no rant. An *illiterate* person is *ignorant* of that knowledge which comes by reading and study.

ae eūse', ar rāign'. A man *accused* of a crime is *arraigned* before a court for trial.

in quire', quēs'tion. We *inquire* to gain information and *question* to learn the whole truth.

en déav'or, ěffort, strug'gle. An *effort* is a vigorous *endeavor*. A *struggle* is a violent and exhausting *effort*.

333. FRENCH WORDS IN COMMON USE.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Pronounce ; 3. Define, or compose sentences illustrating their use.

naïve (nă ēv'), having unaffected simplicity, ingenuous.

régime (ră zheem'), the mode or style of management.

bouillon (bōol'yong), a liquid food made by boiling beef in water.

café (kăf'ă), coffee ; a coffee-house.

séance (să ōngs'), a session, as of some public body.

débris (dă bree'), rubbish, especially such as results from the destruction of anything.

début (dă bū' or dă by'), a first appearance before the public, as of an actor.

élite (ă leet'), a select body, as the *élite* of society.

savant (să vong'), a person eminent for acquirements or learning.

ăn, ôr, dă, wôl, tōô, tōôk ; ân, rûe, pull ; ç, ĝ, *soft* ; a, ĝ, *hard* ; ađ ; exist ; n as ng ; this.

334. TEST WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

in dël'i ble	eôn'fi dençe	vër'tie al
är'ti ele	ex plõ'sion	nu trĩ'tioũs
es sën'tial	suf fi'cient	lux ũ'ri ant
ĩn'no çençe	vĩ'cioũs	sāl'a ble
trēach'er oũs	nēc'es sa ry	sēp'a rate
mĩs'er a ble	ma çhĩn'er y	bēn e fi'cial

335. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN.

1. Study the Latin words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

ĩn i'ti ũm (*she*),
a beginning.
āb, from.

Initial letters are those that *begin* a word. To take the **initiatory** step is to make a *beginning*. You *begin* your membership when **initiated** into a society. **Ab initio** means from the *beginning*.

bēl'lũm, war.
ġēr'e rē to wage.
ān'te, before.

A nation is **bellicose** when disposed to make *war* ; **belligerent**, when actually engaged in *war*. **Ante bellum** days were days before the *war*.

pā'tēr, father.
çaē'de rē, to kill.
pāt'ri ā, father-land.
ād, to.

Paternal admonition is a *father's* counsel. A **patricide** is the murderer of a *father*. A **patrimony** is an estate inherited from a *father*. A **patriot** is one that loves his *fatherland*. **Ad patres** means, to his *fathers*, i.e., dead.

çēn'tũm, hundred.
ān'nũs, a year.
grā'dũs, a step,
a degree.
pē'dēs, feet.
pēr, by, through.

A **centenarian** is a person a *hundred* years old. The Roman **centurion** was an officer commanding a *hundred* men. In a **centigrade** thermometer there are a *hundred* degrees between freezing and boiling water. A **centipede** was supposed to have a *hundred* feet. **Per centum** means by the *hundred*.

ā, ē, &c., long ; ī, ē, &c., short ; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what ; ēre, vāil, tērm ; pĩque, firm ;

336. LATIN NOUNS AND THEIR PLURALS.

1. Write the singular forms from dictation ; the plurals from memory ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DEFINITION OF SINGULAR.
a lūm'nus,	a lūm'nī,	a college graduate.
ō'a sis,	ō'a sēs,	a fertile spot in a desert.
āx'is,	āx'es,	that on which a body revolves.
rā'di us,	rā'di ī,	the semi-diameter of a circle.
tēr'mi nus,	tēr'mi nī,	the extreme point, the end.
vēr'tex,	vēr'ti cēs,	the highest point, the top.
vōr'tex,	vōr'ti cēs,	a whirlpool.
erī'sis,	erī'sēs,	the decisive moment.

337. BOTANICAL TERMS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in sentences.

stā'men	pīs'til	ān'ther
ō'va ry	pōl'len	eā'lyx
pēt'al	eāp'sule	ēm'bry o
ēx'o ġen	ēn'do ġen	de ġid'ū oūs
eo rōl'lā	pēt'i ōle	ex ōt'ie

338. FRENCH WORDS IN COMMON USE.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Pronounce ; 3. Define, or compose sentences illustrating their meaning.

soirée (swā rā'), an evening party.

non ġha lanġe' (nōn sha lōns'), indifference, carelessness.

tête-à-tête (tāt ā tāt'), a familiar interview or conference.

souvenir (soov neer'), a remembrance, a keepsake.

ennui (ōng nwē'), a feeling of weariness and disgust.

re eōn'nais sānġe, a preparatory or preliminary expedition.

deshabille (dēs'ā bīl), a careless toilet, an undress.

eōrteġe (kōr'tāzh), a train of attendants.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rŋe, pŋll ; ġ, ġ, soft ; a, ġ, hard ; aġ ; exist ; n as ng ; thia.

339. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN.

1. Study the Latin words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

fī dē'lis, faithful.

fī dū'ci ā (she), trust.

eōn fid'e rē, to trust.

dif fid'e rē, to distrust.

in (Lat. prefix), not.

pēr'fi dūs, faithless.

bō'nūs, good.

Fidelity is *faithfulness*. A **fiduciary** is one who holds a thing in *trust* for another, a *trustee*. An **affidavit** is a sworn statement in writing, *faithful* to the truth. We **confide** in those in whom we have *faith*. **Diffidence** is lack of *confidence* or *faith* in one's self. **Infidelity** is a want of *faith* or belief in Christianity. A **perfidious** friend violates good *faith*. A **bona fide** agreement is one made in *good faith*.

ān'nūs, year.

vēr'te rē, to turn.

vēr'sum, turned.

The **annual** or *yearly* motion of the earth is its journey around the sun. A sum of money payable *yearly* is termed an *annuity*. Christmas is an **anniversary** day, for it *returns yearly*. **Annals** are historical events, each recorded under the *year* in which it happened.

dō'mūs, a house.

dōm'i nūs, lord.

dō mi nā'rī, to rule.

The rule of the *Lord* is an everlasting **dominion**. A **domain** is the estate of a *lord*. To **domineer** is to *lord it over* or rule with insolence. **Anno Domini** (A.D.), in the *year* of our *Lord*.

340. TEST WORDS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or compose sentences.

lāugh'a ble

ōb'sta ele

prē'ciōūs

vā'ri a ble

sōv'er eign

eōm'ie al

au'di ençe

mīs'chīev oūs

rēs'tau rant

pār'līa ment

am bī'tiōūs

fōr'çi ble

mīs çel lā'ne oūs

mīr'a ele

es pē'cial ly

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt ; ēre, vāll, tērm ; pīque, firm.

341. DICTATION EXERCISES.

1. In a language like ours, where so many words are derived from other languages, there are few modes of instruction more useful or more amusing than that of accustoming young people to seek for the etymology or primary meaning of the words they use. There are cases in which more knowledge of more value may be conveyed by the history of a word than by the history of a campaign. — *Trench.*

2. Words with us incline to diverge from the radical meaning; and therefore etymology, though a very useful clue to the significations is, at the same time, a very uncertain guide to the actual use of words. — *Œ. P. Marsh.*

342. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

1. Study the Greek words and their meanings; 2. Write the sentences from dictation; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

án'ti, *against.*

thē'sis, *a setting or putting.*

sýn, *together.*

án'a, *again.*

ly'sis, *a loosing.*

Antithesis is a figure of rhetoric in which expressions are contrasted by *setting one against the other*, e.g. "The memory of the just is blessed; but the name of the wicked shall rot." **Synthesis** is the *putting two or more things together*; the opposite of **analysis**, which means an *unloosing* or resolving anything into its elements.

ā, *not.*

tō'mōs, *a piece cut off.*

An **atom** is a particle of matter so small that it *cannot* be divided or *cut*. **Anatomy** is the art of dissecting or *cutting up* any organized body to discover its structure.

zō'ōn, *an animal.*

lō'gōs, *science.*

psý'ehē, *the soul.*

Zoology is the *science* which treats of the classification, structure and habits of *animals*. **Logic** is the *science* of the laws of thought. **Psychology** is the *science* of the human *soul*.

343. SYNONYMS.

1. Write the words of Greek origin from dictation, and the others from memory ; 2. Distinguish between them.

ENGLISH.	LATIN.	GREEK.
shôrt	eon çise'	la eon'ie
māze	per plëx'i ty	lăb'y rînth
list	in'ven to ry	eăt'a lôgue
trûe	gën'u îne	au thên'tie
ôdd	sîngu lar	ee çen'trie
săd'ness	de prës'sion	mel'an ehöl y
flăt'ter y	ad u lă'tion	sye'o phan çy
work'man	ar tîf'i çër	me ehăn'ie

344. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN.

1. Study the Latin words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

ăr'bôr, tree.
vi'tă, life.

Squirrels are **arboreal** animals for they live in trees. **Arboreous** moss grows on trees. **Arborescent** hollyhocks resemble trees. The **vitals** are the parts of animals essential to life. Plants are brought into life through the **vitality** of seeds. **Vitalized** blood will sustain life. **Arbor vitæ** means the tree of life.

Caë'gar, The Roman Emperor.

The emperor of Germany, as the successor of Augustus **Caesar** and the other Roman emperors, is called **caesar** or **kaiser**. The emperor of Russia is a **czar** or **tzar**. Strong centralized imperial government is called **caesarism**.

nûl'lûs, no one.
făç'e rē (root fy),
to make.

Congress may **annul** a law by pronouncing it null and void, no law. The right of a state to **nullify** an act of Congress which it deemed unconstitutional was called **nullification**.

ă, â, &c., long ; â, ă &c., short ; căre, făr, âsk, all, what ; êre, vgil, tērm ; pique, firm ;

345. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

1. Study the Greek words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

hē'li ōs, *sun*.

trō'pōs, *a turning*.

pē'ri, *near*.

ā'pō, *from*.

hŷ'dōr, *water*.

phō'bōs, *fear*.

id'i ōs, *peculiar*.

ā, ān, *without*.

sŷn, sŷm, *with*.

ōn'o mā, *a name*.

ān'ti, *against*.

pā'thōs, *feeling*.

The **heliotrope** is a flower which *turns* to the *sun*. A **trope** is a figure of speech, in which a word has been *turned* from its literal meaning. The point of the earth's orbit which is *nearest* the *sun* is called **perihelion** ; the point farthest *from* the *sun*, **aphelion**.

A **hydrant** is a pipe from which *water* may be drawn. An animal suffering from **hydrophobia** has an unnatural *fear* of *water*.

An **idiom** is a mode of expression *peculiar* to a language. An **idiosyncrasy** is a *peculiarity* of an individual.

An **anonymous** letter is one *without* the name of the writer. A **synonym** is a *word* that has the same, or nearly the same meaning *with* another.

Antipathy is disgust or loathing for a thing, such as most persons *feel against* a snake. **Apathy** is a *want of feeling*. That which is *pathetic* excites *feeling*. We *sympathize* with one in distress when we *feel for* him.

346. MUSICAL TERMS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in sentences.

mu ſŷ'cian

ōr'ches trā

flāg'eo lēt

çŷm'bals

tēn'or

eon trāl'to

vō'eal ŷst

bāss-vī'ol

ae eōr'di on

tām bŷur ĩne'

āl'to

bār'i tōne

pŷ ā'nŷst

me lō'de on

eōr'net

so prā'no

fāls ēt'to

bān'jo

ān, ōr, dŷ, wŷlf, tōō, tōōk ; ārn, rŷe, pull ; ç, ç, *soft* ; ç, ç, *hard* ; æ, exist ; ŷ as ng ; this.

347. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

hős'tage, a person left in the hands of an enemy as a pledge.

a pös'ta sy, desertion of a former profession or belief.

hýp o ehön'dri áe, a person affected with melancholy.

al lě'gi ançe, fidelity to a government.

fín an çiěr', one skilled in managing money matters.

phār'ma cy, the art of preparing medicines.

mõn o mǎ'ni á, insanity on one subject only.

áf fa bíl'i ty, readiness to converse, civility.

ôr'tho e py, the art of pronouncing words properly.

348. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN. .

1. Study the Latin words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

aux il'i ūm, *aid*. An **auxiliary** is a *helper*. An **auxiliary verb** helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs. **Auxiliaries** are foreign troops in the *service* of a nation at war.

ál'tūs, *high*. The **altitude** of a mountain is its *height*. The **alto** was formerly the *highest* part sung by male voices; it is now the part sung by lowest female voices between the tenor and soprano. To **exalt** is to raise *high*, glorify. "Exalt ye the Lord our God."

věrbŭm, *a word*. The **verb** is the *word* which affirms or predicates something of some person or thing. A **verbal contract** is expressed in *words*, oral, not written. A **verbalist** is a minute critic of *words*. The use of many *words* with little sense is **verblage** or **verbosity**.

lĭt'er á, *a letter*. The **literal** meaning of a phrase is its exact meaning to a *letter*. A **literal translation** follows the original as closely as possible. A **literal contract** is in writing, not *verbal*. In the **literal** notation numbers are expressed by *letters* instead of figures. Writings are **obliterated** when the *letters* are erased. **Alliteration**, the repetition of the same *letter*—chiefly at the beginning of words—was common in early English poetry.

á, é, &c., *long* ; ä, ê, &c., *short* ; cáre, fáir, ásk, gill, whet ; ére, vĕil, tĕrm ; píque, fĭrm ;

349. TERMS USED IN MEDICINE.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in sentences.

al lõp'a thy	eon gës'tion	whōōp'ing-eōugh
hēm'or rhaġe	hō me ōp'a thy	āsth'mā
neū rāl'ġi ā	a pōth'e ea ry	ma lā'ri ā
rheu'ma tīsm	ēp i dēm'ie	dys pēp'si ā
ehōl'er ā	pa rāl'y sīs	āp'o plēx y
nar eōt'ies	dīph thē'ri ā	brōn ehī'tis
ea tārrh'	ēr y sīp'e las	hys tēr'ies
pleū'ri sy	pneū mō'ni ā	naū'se ā (she ā)

350. WORDS FROM THE GREEK.

1. Study the Greek words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

di'ā, *through*.**prō**, *before*.**ġig nō'skein**,
to know.**au'tōs**, *self*.**bi'ōs**, *life*.**grā'phein**, *to write*.**nō'mōs**, *law*.**ōp'sis**, *a sight*.

The physician makes a **diagnosis** in order to *know* the nature of the disease. To **prognosticate** is to *know beforehand*, or foretell from signs or symptoms.

An **autobiography** is a **biography** written by one's *self*. An **autograph** is something in one's *own hand writing*. An **automaton** is a *self-acting machine*. **Autonomy** is *self government*. An **autopsy** is a post-mortem examination, a *seeing with one's own eyes*.

pō'lūs, *many*.**ġā'mein'**, *to marry*.**ġlōt'tā**, *language*.**ġōn'i ā**, *an angle*.**pēt'al ōn**, *a leaf, a petal*.**thē'ōs**, *a god*.

Polygamy is a *marrying of many wives*. A **polyglot Bible** is one printed in *several languages*. A **polygon** is a *many-sided plane figure*, i. e., a figure having *many angles*. A **polypetalous** plant is one having *many petals*. A **polytheist** is one who believes in *many gods*.

sōn, ōr, dā, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ūrn, rye, pull ; ē, ġ, *soft* ; ē, ġ, *hard* ; ēġ, exist ; ū as ng ; thia.

351. DICTATION EXERCISES.

Study.

1. Study opens the treasures of antiquity. —*Ashmole*.
2. Study is the delight of old age, the support of youth, the ornament of prosperity, the solace and refuge of adversity, and the comfort of domestic life. —*Wilberforce*.
3. Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in solitude and retirement ; for ornament, is in discourse ; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business ; for expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars one by one ; but general counsels and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those who are learned.

To spend too much time in studies is sloth ; to use them too much for ornament is affectation ; to make judgment wholly by their rules is the humor of a scholar. Studies perfect nature and are perfected by experience. —*Bacon*.

352. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

pug nă'cioŭs, disposed to fight, quarrelsome.
gu spŭ'cioŭs, having signs of success, favorable, fortunate.
se dŭ'tioŭs, disposed to excite tumult, turbulent.
elĕr'ic al, relating to the clergy, or to a clerk.
ne fă'ri oŭs, wicked in the extreme ; abominable.
sŭ mul tă'ne oŭs, happening at the same time.
hŏ mo gĕ'ne oŭs, of the same kind or nature, similar.
hĕt er o gĕ'ne oŭs, of a different kind, dissimilar.
erĕd'u loŭs, too apt to believe ; easily deceived.
i răs'ci ble, easily provoked, irritable.
im plă'ea ble, not to be pacified or appeased.

ă, ě, &c., *long* ; â, ȅ, &c., *short* ; căre, făr, âsk, gîl, what ; ăre, vgil, tărîm ; pîque, firm ;

353. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN.

1. Study the Latin words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

He has a **plurality** of votes who has **more** than were cast for any one of several competing candidates. The vote is **unanimous** when there is no one in opposition, all are of **one mind**. A song is said to be sung in **unison** when there is harmony of **sound**. **El pluribus unum**—one out of **many**—the motto of the United States.

plūs, *more*.
ū'nūs, *one*.
ān'ī mūs, *mind*.
sō'nūs, *a sound*.
sālūs, *health, welfare*.
sū prēmūs, *highest*.

A **salubrious** climate is favorable to the **health**. The designs of a public benefactor are **salutary** when they promote the **welfare** of the people. A king is **supreme**, for he is **highest** in authority. His **supremacy** is acknowledged by all loyal subjects.

pōp'ū lūs, *people*.
rēs pūb'li ea, *republic*.

To **depopulate** is to deprive of **inhabitants**. The **population** of a country is all its **people**. A **republic** is a state in which the **people** rule. **Salus populi est suprema lex**—the **welfare** of the **people** is the **highest law**.

354. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences.

ir'ri gāte, to water land.
āb'di eāte, to give up, to resign.

ad jū'di eāte, to determine by law.

de līn'e āte, to sketch.

sub stān'ti āte, to prove.

ēx'tri eāte, to set free.

sā'ti āte, to satisfy, to surfeit.

ēx'pi āte, to atone for.

ēx'e erāte, to curse.

an nī'hi lāte, to destroy utterly.

ēx'tir pāte, to root out.

dis sēm'i nāte, to scatter as seed.

ea lūm'ni āte, to slander.

re vēr'ber āte, to echo.

e lū'ci dāte, to make clear.

par tīc'i pāte, to partake.

de bīl'i tāte, to weaken.

e rād'i cāte, to root out.

pro pī'ti āte, to appease.

īn'sti gāte, to urge forward.

sōn, ōn, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ārn, rŭe, pull ; ō, g, soft ; ē, ġ, hard ; ēg ; exist ; ū as ng ; thia.

355. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

1. Study the Greek words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze the derivatives.

eōs'mōs, *world*. where, a *citizen* of the *world*. A **police** officer is an officer, intrusted with the execution of the laws of a *city*. A **metropolis** is the chief *city* of a country, the *mother city*.

dēmōs, *people*. A **democracy** is a government in which the *people* rule. **Demagogue**, a *leader* of the *people*, one who controls the multitude by deceptive arts.

ēn, *in*. One is **energetic** who is willing to *work*. **Energy** is power of doing *work*.

gē, *earth, land*. **Geography** is a *description* of the *earth's* surface. We write with pencils made of **graphite**, or black-lead. **Land** is *measured* in accordance with the principles of **geometry**. **Geology** is the science of the structure of *earth*. **Genealogy** is an account of the *descent* of a person or family from an ancestor, a pedigree. The Greek translators of the Old Testament named the first book **Genesis** because it contained an account of the *creation* of the world and the human *race*.

356. GEOMETRICAL TERMS.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in sentences.

pōl'y gon	trī'an gle	quad ri lāt'er al
sea lēne'	rhōm'boid	i sōs'ce leş
sē'eant	tān'gent	rhōm'bus
rēet'an gle	dī āg'o nal	trāp'e zoid
prīsm	pŷr'a mīd	dī ām'e ter
pēn'ta gōn	ā're ā	tra pē'zi ūm
hŷ pōth'e nūse	hēx'a gon	ā'pex

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ā, ē, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet ; ēre, vgil, tērm ; pique, firm :

357. TERMS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT.

1. Write from dictation ; 2. Define, or use in sentences.

im pĕ'ri al	dĕm o erăt'ie	re pŭb'lie
gŭ ber na tō'ri al	ar bi trā'tion	răt i fi eă'tion
eon stit'u ent	ăm'nes ty	dip lo măt'ie
pĕn'sion	eon sĕrv'a tîsm	rad'i eal îsm
sŭb'si dize	pre rŏg'a tîve	sî'ne eŭre
ĕx tra dî'tion	in dĕm'ni ty	eŏn'su lar

358. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

1. Study the Greek words and their meanings ; 2. Write the sentences from dictation ; 3. Analyze their derivatives.

A **philanthropist** is one who *loves* his fellow **ăn'thrŏ pŏs**, a man. **men**. A **misanthrope** is one who *hates* the **phî'lŏs**, *loving*. **human** race. **Philadelphia** means literally *brotherly love*. **Philosophy** means literally the *love of wisdom* ; it has been defined as the science of science. An **unsophisticated** person is one who is *not wise* in the ways of the world.

Anarchy is a state of society *without government*, where individuals do as they please. An **anarchist** is one who promotes disorder in a state. **Archives** are *government records*. A **monarch** is one in whom *alone the government* is vested. Having the *only right or power to sell* a certain thing is a **monopoly**.

Astronomy is the science which investigates the *laws* of the **ăs'trŏn**, a star. **stars**. An **asterisk** is a little *star*, thus (*) used in printing and writing. The purple **aster** is a *star-shaped flower*. Domestic **economy** is management of *household affairs*.

sŏn, ōr, dŏ, wŏlf, tŏŏ, tŏŏk ; ūrn, rŭe, pull ; ȝ, ĝ, soft ; e, ġ, hard ; eġ ; exist ; n e e ng ; this

359. SELECTED WORDS.

1. Write from dictation, giving definitions ; 2. Compose sentences

fār i nā'ceoūs , made of meal or flour.	pre eō'cioūs , ripe before the time.
lo quā'cioūs , talkative.	fa çē'tioūs , witty.
ād'e quate , sufficient.	ex pe dī'tioūs , prompt.
sen tēn'tioūs , short, pithy.	stō'ie al , unfeeling.
çen sō'ri oūs , severe.	dēl e tē'ri oūs , destructive.
æ ri mō'ni oūs , bitter.	pār si mō'ni oūs , stingy.
pre eā'ri oūs , uncertain.	im mū'ta ble , unchangeable.
os tēn'si ble , apparent.	de līr'i oūs , insane.
gra tū'i toūs , free.	lēg'i ble , readable.
au stēre' , severe, rigid.	ård'u oūs , difficult to perform.
im pôrt'u nāte , urgent.	dēf er ēn'tial , respectful.

360. DICTATION EXERCISES.

1. Honor and shame from no condition rise ;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

—*Pope*.

2. There is no substitute for thorough-going, ardent,
sincere earnestness.

—*Dickens*.

3. Let us, then, be what we are, and speak what we
think, and in all things be loyal to truth, and the sacred
professions of friendship.

—*Longfellow*.

4. We live in deeds, not years ; in thoughts, not breaths ;
In feelings, not in figures on the dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

—*Bailey*.

5. With malice toward none ; with charity for all ; with
firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let
us press forward to finish the work we are in. —*Lincoln*.

a. ē. &c., long ; ā, ē, &c., short ; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what ; ēre, vgil, tēm, pique, firm :

APPENDIX.

ABBREVIATIONS.

1. Write abbreviations from memory; 2. Use correctly in addresses or in sentences.

A. B. (<i>Artium Baccalaureus</i> .) Bachelor of Arts.	Ct., or ct. Cent.
A. D. (<i>Anno Domini</i> .) In the Year of our Lord.	Cwt. Hundred-weight.
Ad., or Adv. Adverb.	D. C. District of Columbia.
Ad lib. (<i>Ad libitum</i> .) At pleasure.	D. D. (<i>Divinitatis Doctor</i> .) Doctor of Divinity.
Al., or Ala. Alabama.	Dec. December.
A. M. (<i>Artium Magister</i> .) Master of Arts; (<i>Ante Meridiem</i> .) Before noon.	Del. Delaware.
Anon. Anonymous.	Dep. Deputy.
Ark. Arkansas.	Do. (<i>Ditto</i> .) The same.
Aug. August.	Dolls., or \$. Dollars.
B. C. Before Christ.	Doz. Dozen.
Bp. Bishop.	Dr. Doctor; Debtor.
Brit. Britain; British.	E. East; Eagle.
C. (<i>Centum</i> .) A hundred; Cent.	Ed. Edition; Editor.
Cal. California.	E. E. Errors excepted.
C. E. Civil Engineer.	E. G., or e. g. (<i>Exempli gratia</i> ;) For example.
Co. County; Company.	Esq., or Esqr. Esquire.
Col. Colonel.	Et al. And others.
Con. (<i>Contra</i> .) Against, or in opposition.	Etc., or &c. (<i>Et cætera</i> .) And others; and so forth.
Conn., or Ct. Connecticut.	Ex. Example.
Cr. Credit; Creditor.	Feb. February.
	Fr. France; French.
	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Ft. Foot, or feet; fort.	Lat. Latitude; Latin.
Ga. Georgia.	L. I. Long Island.
Gal. Gallon.	Lieut., or Lt. Lieutenant.
G. B. Great Britain.	LL.D. (Legum Doctor.) Doctor of Laws.
Gen. General.	Lon., or Long. Longitude.
Ger. German; Germany.	M. Month; Minute; Mile; a thousand.
Gov. Governor.	Minn. Minnesota.
Gr. Greek; grains.	Mass. Massachusetts.
H., h., or hr. Hour.	M. C. Member of Congress.
Heb. Hebrews; Hebrew.	M. D. Doctor of Medicine.
Hhd. Hoghead.	Md. Maryland.
Hon. Honorable.	Me. Maine.
H. R. H. His, or Her, Royal Highness.	Mem. Memorandum.
Hund. Hundred.	Messrs., or MM. (Messieurs.) Gentlemen.
Id., or Ibid. (Ibidem.) In the same place.	Mich. Michigan.
Id. (Idem.) The same.	Miss. Mississippi.
I.e., or i.e. (Id est.) That is.	Mo. Missouri; month.
I. H. S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator.) Jesus the Saviour of Men.	M. P. Member of Parliament.
Ill. Illinois.	Mr. Mister, or Master.
Incog. (Incognito.) Unknown.	Mrs. Mistress, or Missis.
Ind. Indiana.	MS. Manuscript.
Inst. Instant, or of the present month.	MSS. Manuscripts.
Int. Interest.	Mus. D. Doctor of Music.
It. Italy; Italian; Italic.	N. North; number.
Jan. January.	N. A. North America.
Jr., or Jun. Junior.	N. B. (Nota bene.) Mark well; take notice.
Kan. Kansas.	N. C. North Carolina.
Ky. Kentucky.	N. E. New England; north-east.
Kingd., or Km. Kingdom.	Neb. Nebraska.
L., or Lib. (Liber.) Book.	N. H. New Hampshire.
L., lb., or lb. (Libra.) Pound in weight.	N. J. New Jersey.
L., l., or £. Pound sterling.	N. N. E. North-north-east.
La. Louisiana.	N. N. W. North-north-west.
	No. (Numero.) Number.
	Nov. November.

N. S. New Style (after 1752); Nova Scotia.	Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
N. T. New Testament.	Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
N. W. North-west.	S. A. South America.
N. Y. New York.	S. C. South Carolina.
Obt. Obedient.	S. E. South-east.
Oct. October.	Sc., or sc. (<i>Scilicet.</i>) To wit ; namely; being understood.
O. F. Odd Fellows.	Sen., or Sr. Senior.
Orig. Originally.	Sep., or Sept. September.
O. S. Old Style (before 1752).	Seq., seq. (<i>Sequentes</i> or <i>sequentia.</i>) The following; the next
O. T. Old Testament.	Sh., or S. Shilling.
P., or p. Page; participle; pint.	Sp. Spain.
Pa., or Penn. Pennsylvania.	S. S. E. South-south-east.
Payt. Payment.	S. S. W. South-south-west.
Per cent. (<i>Per centum.</i>) By the hundred.	St. Street.
Ph. D. Doctor of Philosophy.	S. W. South-west.
P. M. (<i>Post Meridiem.</i>) Afternoon.	Tenn. Tennessee.
P. M. Postmaster.	Tex. Texas.
P. O. Post-office.	Ult. (<i>Ultimo.</i>) Last, or Of the last month.
Pres. Present; President.	U. S. United States.
Prof. Professor.	U. S. A. United States Army.
Pro tem. (<i>Pro tempore.</i>) For the time.	U. S. N. United States Navy.
Prox. (<i>Proximo.</i>) Next, or of the next month.	U. T. Utah Territory.
P. S. (<i>Post Scriptum.</i>) Post-script.	V. Verb; Verse.
Q. e. (<i>Quod est.</i>) Which is.	V., V1., or Vid. (<i>Vide.</i>) See.
Q. E. D. (<i>Quod erat demonstrandum.</i>) Which was to be demonstrated.	V., or vs. (<i>Versus.</i>) Against.
Q. V., or q. v. (<i>Quod vide.</i>) Which see.	Va. Virginia.
Rev. Reverend.	Viz. (<i>Videlicet.</i>) To wit; Namely.
R. I. Rhode Island.	V. P. Vice-President.
R. R. Railroad.	Vt. Vermont.
	W. West.
	W. I. West Indies.
	Wis. Wisconsin.
	W. N. W. West-north-west.
	W. S. W. West-south-west.
	W. T. Washington Territory.
	Wt. Weight.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

1. Pronounce correctly; 2. Write from dictation, indicating the pronunciation by the proper marks.

ăb'a eus,	not a bac'us.	blăs'phe moûs,	not -phê'moûs.
ab dŏ'men,	not ab'do men.	bois'ter oûs,	not bois'trous.
ab strÿse',	not ab strÿse'.	bŏn'net,	not bun'net.
ăe eli'mate,	not ăc'clî mate.	bra vā'do,	not bra vā'do.
ăe erÿe',	not ăc crÿe'.	brŏn ehl'tis,	not brŏn kē'tis
ae eŭ'mu lâte,	not ac cum'.	brŏth,	not brawth.
ă'eorn,	not ă'kÿrn.	eăr'bline,	not căr'bēne.
ă'er ât ed,	not ă'rē ât ed.	eă'ret,	not căr'et.
a gain' (gĕn),	not -găn'.	eătch,	not kĕch.
ăg'gran dize,	not ăg gran'diz	eăy ěnne',	not kĭ'en
ăl'der man,	not ăl'der man.	ĉem'e tĕr y,	not ĉem e trĭ.
ăl'ge bră,	not ăl'ge bră.	chăm'ber,	not chă'm'ber.
ălung (ămz),	not ălms.	chick'en,	not chick'n.
al păe'ă,	not al ă pac'a.	ehlŏ'ride,	not chlŏ'ride
ăl'ter eăte,	not awl'ter căte	chŏe'o late,	not choc'let
a mĕ'na ble,	not a mĕn'a ble	ĉiv'ıl,	not ĉiv'l.
ăn ōth'er,	not ă nuth'er.	eŏch'i nĕal,	not eŏch'nĕl
ăn'swer (ser),	not -swer.	eŏff'fee,	not kaw'fee.
ăp pa ră'tus,	not ăp pa ră'tus	eŏff'in,	not kaw'fin.
ăr'a bĭe,	not ă ră'bic.	eŏl'umn,	not kŏl'yum.
ăr'se nie,	not ăr'se'nic.	eŏm'bat ant,	not eom băt'.
a rŏ'mă,	not ăr'ŏ ma.	eŏm'bat ive,	not eom băt'.
ăr'rŏw,	not ăr'row.	eŏm'ment,	not eom mĕnt'.
ăte,	not ăt.	eŏm'mu nĭst,	not eom mŭ'.
ăunt (ănt),	not ănt.	eŏm'pa ra ble,	not eom păr'a-
băde,	not băde.	eŏm'pro mĭŝe,	not eom prŏm'.
bălm (băm),	not bălm.	eŏm'rade,	not eŏm'răd.
ba nă'nă,	not ba năn'a.	eon dŏ'lenĉe,	not eŏn'dŏ len-
băth,	not băth.	eŏn fĭ dănt',	not con'fĭ dant
bĕd'stĕad,	not bĕd'stĭd.	eŏn'strÿe,	not eon strÿe'.
been (bĭn),	not bĕn.	eŏn'tu me ly,	not eon tŭ'me
be liĕve',	not blĕv.	eŏn'ver sant,	not eon vĕr'-
bĭ ōg'ra phy,	not bĭ ōg'raphy	eŏn'verse ly,	not eon vĕrse'-

ă, e, &c., long; â, ô, &c., short; căre, făr, ăsk, ăll, whet; ăre, văil, tĕrm; pique, firm;

eór'al,	not eó'ral.	dis gólve',	not dis sölve'.
eóst,	not kawst.	dis'triet,	not dē'striet.
eoúrt'e oús,	not kórt'e oús.	dī vērgē',	not dī verge'.
ereek,	not krik.	dī vērt',	not dī vert'.
eū'li na ry,	not eūl'na ry.	dī vēst',	not dī vest'.
eū'po lá,	not kū'pa lō.	dī vūlge',	not dī vulge'.
dā'tá,	not dā'ta.	dōç'ile,	not dō'çil.
dāunt,	not dawnt.	dōg,	not dawg.
dēe'ade,	not dē'eade.	do māiu',	not dō'main.
de erép'it,	not de erép'id.	dōm'i çile,	not dōm'i çile.
de fāl'eāte,	not de fawl'.	dōm'i nie,	not dō'mi ni.
dēfi çit,	not dēfiç'it.	dōn'a tīve,	not dō'na tīve.
de liv'er y,	not de liv'ry.	dōn'key,	not dūn'key.
dēp'u ty,	not deb'u ty.	drām'a tīst,	not drā'ma tist.
dēs'ig nāte,	not dez'ig nāte.	dūe'at,	not dū'kat.
dēs per ā'do,	not des pe rā'.	dys'en tēr y,	not diz'en ter y.
dēs'pi ea ble,	not des pic'.	e elāt' (e elā')	not e elaw'.
des gērt',	not des'sert.	ê'er (âr),	not êr.
dī'a lōgue,	not dī'a lawg.	êlm,	not êl'um.
dī dāe'tie,	not dī dāc'tic.	e nēr'vāte,	not ên'r vāte.
dīffer ent,	not dīf'rent.	ên'gīne,	not ên'gīne.
dī grēs'sion,	not dī grēs'sion	en grōss',	not en graws'.
dī lāp'i dāte,	not dī lāp'.	ép'i tāph,	not êp'i tāf.
dī mēn'slon,	not dī mēn'.	êq'ui pāge,	not e quip'age.
dī plō'mā,	not dī plō'ma.	êre (âr),	not êr.
dī rēt',	not dī rect'.	ex āet' (egz),	not ex act'.
dis ārm',	not dis arm'.	ex ālt',	not ex alt'.
dis ās'ter,	not dis ās'ter.	ex ām'īne,	not ex ām'īne.
dis eov'er y,	not dis eūv'ry.	ex ām'ple,	not ex ām'ple.
dis dāin',	not dis dāin'.	ex êe'u tīve,	not ex e eū'tor
dis ēase',	not dis ēase'.	ex êe'u tor,	not ex e eū'tor
dis frān'chīse,	not fran'chīse.	êx'qui gīte,	not ex quīz'it.
dīs ha bīlle',	not dis ha bēl.	ex tēm'po re,	not tēm'pōre.
dis hōn'est,	not dis hon'est.	ex tōl',	not ex tōl'.
dīs o blīge',	not dis o blēj'.	êx'trá,	not êx'trī.
dīs'pu ta ble,	not dis pūt'.	fāe'to ry,	not fac'trī.
dis'pu tant,	not dis pūt'ant.	fāl'chion,	not fāl'chun.
dis sēm'ble,	not diz zēm'ble	fār,	not fur.

fəu'cet,	not fās'et.	hoist,	not hist.
fə'vor ite,	not fā'vor ite.	hōm'age,	not om'age.
fə'al ty,	not fəl'ty.	hōme'ly,	not hūm'ly.
fēm'i nine,	not fēm'i nine.	hōme'stēad,	not hōme'stīd
fēt'id,	not fē'tid.	hōn'ēst.	not hōn'ist.
fī dēl'i ty,	not fī del'i ty.	ho rī'zon,	not hōr'i zn.
fig'ūre,	not fig'ūr.	hōs'tile,	not hōs'tile.
fī nănçe',	not fī nănçe.	hūn'gry,	not hung'ger i
fī năn'cial,	not fī năn'cial.	hur rā',	not hur raw'.
fīn an çiēr',	not fī'năn çiēr.	hūs'tle (hūs'l),	not hus'tl.
fī nēsse',	not fī nēa.	hỹ pōe'ri sy,	not hỹ pōe'ri sy
flāg'eo lēt,	not flag'e o lēt'.	i dē'ā,	not i dē'.
flōr'id,	not flō'rid.	i dē'al,	not i dē'l.
for bāde',	not for bāde'.	īg no rā'mus,	not īg no rām'.
for gēt',	not for gīt'.	īm'pe tūs,	not īm pē'tus.
frāg'ile,	not frāg'ile.	in ău'gū rāte,	not in au'gūr.
frān'chise,	not frān'chise.	in quīr'y,	not in'quī ry.
gāl'lows (lus),	not gal'lōz.	in stēad',	not in stīd'.
găn'grēne,	not găn'grēne.	īn'te gral,	not in tē'gral.
gāunt,	not gawnt.	īn'ter est,	not in'trest.
gēn'er al ly,	not jēn'rul ly.	īn'ter ēst ing,	not in ter est'.
gē'ni al,	not jēn'yal,	ī'ron (ī'urn),	not ī'run.
gēn'u īne,	not jen'ū īn.	īr rā'tion al,	not īr rā'tion al
gēt,	not gīt.	īr'rēv'o ea ble,	not īr re vō'ca-
glīs'ten (glīs'n),	not glīs'tn.	īs'o lā ted,	not ī'so lā ted.
gōg'ling,	not gaws'ling.	ī tāl'ie,	not ī tal'ic.
gōs'pel,	not gaws'pel.	ī'vo ry,	not īv'rỹ.
grān'a ry,	not grān'a ry.	jāunt,	not jawnt.
grā'tis,	not grā'tis.	jew'g'hārp,	not jūs'hārp.
hālf (hāf),	not hāf.	jū'gu lar,	not jūg'u lar.
hālvē (hāv),	not hāv.	jū've nīle,	not jū've nīle.
hās'ten (hās'n),	not -ten.	kēt'tle,	not kīt'tl.
hāunt (hānt),	not hawnt.	kīln (kīl),	not kīln.
height (hīt),	not hītth.	kītch'en,	not kītch'n.
heī'noūs (hā),	not hē'nus.	lām'ent a ble,	not lā ment'a.
Her eū'le an,	not her culē'an.	lāng sỹne',	not lāng'zỹne.
hēr'o īne,	not hēr'o īne.	lāugh (lāf),	not lāf.
hēr'o īsm,	not hē'ro īsm.	lāunch,	not lānch.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āak, ăll, whet; ōre, văll, tērm; pīque, fīrm;

lăun'dry	not lawn'dry.	ôft'en (ôfn),	not ôft'en.
lêi'gure,	not lêz'ûre.	ôm'i nous,	not ô'min ous.
lê'ni ent,	not lén'i ent.	ô'nyx,	not ôn'iks.
lê'o rîçe,	not lîck'er ish.	op pō'nent,	not ôp'po nent.
lî'lae,	not lî'lok.	ôr'dē al,	not or dē'al.
lîst'en (lîs'n),	not lîs'tn.	ôx'ide,	not ôx'ide,
lît er â'ti,	not lît er â'ti.	păl'i a tîve,	not pâl'a tîve.
lîve'lông,	not lîve'long.	păl'try.	not pâl'try.
lông'lîved,	not lóng'lîved.	păn'to mîme,	not păn'to mîn.
lỹ çē'um,	not lỹ'se um.	pâr'ent,	not pâr'ent.
măr'i tîme,	not măr'i tîme.	păr ti âl'i ty,	not parshal'i ty
măr'kêt,	not măr'kît.	păr'ti çî ple.	not part'sîp l.
măs'eu lîne,	not măs'eu lîne	părt'ner,	not pard'ner.
mă'tron,	not măt'ron.	păth,	not păth.
măt'tress,	not ma trăs'.	păt'ri mo ny,	not păt'ri mony
mē di ē'val,	not mēd i ē'val.	pă'tri ot,	not păt'ri ot.
mēd'i çîne,	not mēd'sun.	pă tri ôt'ie,	not păt ri ôt'ie
mēm'o ry,	not mēm'ry.	pă'tron,	not păt'ron.
mēr'can tîle,	not mēr'can tîl.	pen ïn'su lâ,	not pē nîn'su la.
mēs'mer ize,	not mes'mer ize	phî löl'o gy,	not phî löl'o gy
mî âş'mă,	not me âz'ma.	phî lôs'o phy,	not phî lôs'-
mîş'er y,	not mîz'ry.	pî â'nîst,	not pî or pē ân'.
môn'ad,	not mō'nad.	pî âz'zâ,	not pî az'za.
mu gē'um,	not mû'ze um.	poi'son,	not pî'zn.
mûs tăşhe',	not mus tăşh'	pre çēd'ençe,	not preç'edençe
mỹ thöl'o gy,	not mỹ thöl'.	prēd e çēs'sor,	not prē de çēs'-
nar râte',	not năr râte'.	prēl'ate,	not prē'lâte.
năr'rōw,	not năr'rōw.	pre tēnse',	not pre'tense.
nă'tion al,	not nă'tion al.	prōç'ess,	not prōç'ess.
nēar'êst,	not nēar'îst.	prōd'i gy,	not prōğ'i dy.
nēe'tar îne,	not nēe'ta rēn.	prōd'ûçe,	not prōd'ûçe.
nē'er (năr),	not nēr.	pûr'port,	not pur pôrt'.
nēp'o tîsm,	not nē'po tîzm	quan'da ry,	not quan'dry.
nēst'le (nēs'l),	not nes'tl.	quan'tî ty,	not quan'tû ty.
nôm'i na tîve,	not nôm'na-	quî'nine,	not kwe nēn'.
o blîge',	not o blîge'.	quoit,	not kwât.
ôff,	not awf.	răil'ler y,	not răil'er y.
ôffîçe,	not aw'fîçe.	ră'tion al,	not ră'tion al.

- ěx'trà** (L.) signifies *beyond*—extraordinary, extravagant.
- hý'per** (Gr.) signifies *above, over, or beyond*—hypercritical, hyperbole.
- in** (L.), and its forms **il, im, ir**, in verbs and nouns, signify *in, into, on, or upon*—inhale, illuminate, impose, irruption.
- in** (L.), and its forms **ig, il, im, ir**, in adjectives and nouns, signify *not*—inactive, ignoble, illegal, immoral, irregular.
- in'ter** (L.) signifies *between, among*—intersect, interrupt, international.
- in'tro** (L.) signifies *within*—introduce, introvert.
- mét'a** (Gr.) signify *beyond, over, a change*—metaphor, metonymy, metaphysics.
- mís** (A. S.) signifies *defect, wrong*—miscalculate, misguide, misconduct.
- nōn** (L.) signifies *not*—non-appearance, nondescript, non-conductor.
- ōb** (L.), and its forms **ōe, ōf, ōp**, signify *in the way of, against*—obstacle, occupy, offend, oppose.
- out** (A. S.) signifies *beyond, more than*—outlive, outbid, outshine.
- pěr** (L.) signifies *through, thoroughly*—perspire, pervade, peruse.
- pōst** (L.) signifies *behind, after*—postpone, postscript.
- prē** (L.) signifies *before*—prefix, preside, precede.
- prō** (L.) signifies *for, forward*—pronoun, proceed, propel.
- rē** (L.) signifies *back again, anew*—return, recede, reclaim.
- rē'tro** (L.) signifies *back or backwards*—retrospect, retrograde.
- se** (L.) signifies *aside or apart*—secede, seclude, sedition.
- sūb** (L.), and its forms **suc, suf, sup, sus**, signify *unděr, below*—subscribe, submarine, succeed, suffuse, support, suspend.
- sū'per** (L.), **sūr** (F.) signify *above, over*—superabound, superfine, survive, survey.
- sŷn** (Gr.), and its forms **sy, sŷl, sŷm**, signify *together, with*—synopsis, system, syllable, symmetry.
- trăng** (L.), and its form **tra**, signify *across*—translate, traduce.
- ŭn** (A. S.), before a verb, signifies *to take off, to reverse*—unyoke, unsay; before an adjective it signifies *not*—unjust, uncertain.
- ŭn'der** (A. S.) signifies *beneath*—underrate, underbid, undervalue.
- up** (A. S.) denotes *motion upward*—upstart, upset, uphold.
- with** (A. S.) signifies *from, against*—withdraw, withstand, withhold.

SUFFIXES.

1. Study the meanings of the suffixes; 2. Analyze the illustrative words; 3. Give other illustrations.

a ble, i ble, ble (L.) signify *may be, fit to be, worthy of*—blamable, contemptible, soluble.

ā'ceouſ, ā'cloūſ (shus) (L.) signify, *having*—crustaceous, herbaceous, capacious, pugnacious.

āç'i ty, īç'i ty, ōç'i ty (L.) signify *having*—capacity, duplicity, ferocity.

a çy (L.) signifies *being or state of being*—accuracy, delicacy.

age (F.) signifies *state of being, allowance for, collection of, act of*—bondage, wharfage, baggage, passage.

al (L.) signifies *of, pertaining to, act of*—mental, social, removal.

an, ian (yan), **ē'an** (L.) signify *belonging, relating to, one who*—republican, human, American, Christian, European.

ānce, ān çy (L.) signify *being or state of being*—constancy, ignorance.

ānt (L.) signifies *one who*—assistant, attendant, observant.

ar (L.) signifies *of, like, pertaining to*—globular, ocular, scholar.

ard (A. S.) signify *one who, that which*—sluggard, drunkard, placard.

a ry (L.) signifies *one who, the place where, the thing that, pertaining to*—adversary, missionary, granary, library, honorary, military.

āte (L.) signifies *one who, to make, full of, having or being*—delegate, debilitate, animate, passionate, corporate.

eūle, ele (L.) signify *little, small*—animal'cule, icicle, canticle.

dōm (A. S.) signifies *the place where, state of being*—kingdom, freedom.

ee (F.) signifies *to whom, one who*—assignee, trustee, absentee, refugee.

eer, iēr (F.) signify *one who*—volunteer, grenadier, brigadier.

en (A. S.) signifies *small, made of, to make*—maiden, wooden, deepen; also forms the plural—oxen.

ēnce, ēn çy (L.) signify *being or state of being*—patience, dependency.

ēnt (L.) signifies *being, one who*—potent, ardent, agent, president.

er (A. S.) signifies *more, one who, that which*—higher, builder, fender

ān, ōr, dā, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ārn, rye, pull; ç, ē, soft; ā, ē, hard; ā; exist; ū as ng; this.

- er y, ry** (A. S.) signify *place, condition*—scenery, pantry, flowery.
ēs'cent (L.) signifies *growing or becoming*—convalescent, quiescent.
ēs'cence (L.) signifies *state of growing or becoming*—convalescence.
ful (A. S.) signifies *full of*—graceful, peaceful, truthful, watchful.
fy (L.) signifies *to make*—certify, verify, magnify, rectify.
hōōd (A. S.) signifies *the state of*—babyhood, childhood, girlhood.
ie, ie al (L.) signify *like, made of, relating to*—gigantic, cubical.
īce (L.) signifies *a being, thing that*—justice, malice, notice.
ies, ie (Gr.) signify *the science or art of*—ethics, optics, arithmetic.
īd (L.) signifies *quality, pertaining to*—acid, timid, splendid.
īle (L.) signifies *belonging to, easily*—puerile, fragile, juvenile.
īne (L.) signifies *of or belonging*—Divine, feminine, canine.
ion (L.) signifies *the act of, state of being*—intention, protection.
īze, īze (Gr.) signify *to make, to give*—criticise, fertilize, sermonize.
īsh (A. S.) signifies *belonging to, somewhat like*—bluish, Spanish, foolish, boyish.
īsm, śm (Gr.) signify *state of being, doctrine*—fanaticism, enthusiasm, spiritualism.
īst, st (Gr.) signify *an agent, one who*—artist, botanist, florist.
ī ty, ty (L.) signify *being or state of being*—immensity, purity.
īve (L.) signifies *that which, one who, having power*—attractive, inventive, protective, corrective.
lēss (A. S.) signifies *without, privation*—homeless, hopeless.
like (A. S.) means *resembling*—homelike, lifelike, warlike.
ling (A. S.) signifies *little, young*—gosling, stripling, darling.
ly (A. S.) signifies *manner*—friendly, smoothly, kindly.
mēnt (L.) signifies *being, act of, thing that*—excitement, retirement, punishment, acquirement.
mo ny (L.) signifies *being, thing that*—matrimony, testimony.
nēss (A. S.) signifies *being or state of being*—tenderness, gladness.
or (L.) signifies *one who, thing that*—collector, error.
o ry (L.) signifies *relating to, the place where, the thing that*—prelatory, factory, depository, explanatory.
oūs (L.) signifies *full of, consisting of*—dangerous, laborious.
ry (A. S.) signifies *being, the art, the place where*—bravery, cookery, chemistry, entry.
shīp (A. S.) signifies *office of, state of*—clerkship, friendship.
some (A. S.) signifies *somewhat, full of*—gladsome, troublesome.

ā, ē, &c., *long* ; ä, ë, &c., *short* ; cāre, fār, āsk, gill, whet ; ēre, vail, tērm ; pique, firm :

tūde (L.) signifies *being* or *state of being*—fortitude, altitude.

u lent (L.) signifies *full of*—virulent, fraudulent.

ūre (L.) signifies *the thing, state of being, act of*—creature, exposure, composure.

ward (A. S.) signifies *direction of*—homeward, windward.

y (A. S.) signifies *state of being, full of, made of*—honesty, bloody, rocky.

LATIN ROOTS.*

1. Study the meanings of the Latin words ; 2. Analyze the illustrations ; 3. Give other illustrations.

ag, æt (*æg'e rē*, to set in motion ; *æc'tūm*, moved), agitate, agile, agent ; actuate, enact, transact.

am, ām'īe (*a mā'rē*, to love ; *a mī'cūs*, a friend), amiable, amateur, enamor ; amicable, amity.

ān'im (*ān'i ma*, breath, life ; *ān'i mūs*, mind, courage), animal, animate ; unanimous, magnanimous.

ānn, ēnn (*ān'nūs*, a circle, a year ; *bi ēn'ni ūm*, a space of two years), annual, annuity ; biennial, millennium.

bēn, be'nig (*bē'nē*, good, well ; *bē nīg'nūs*, kind), beneficial, benediction, benevolence ; benign, benignity.

ead, eas, çīd (*cād'e rē*, to fall ; *cās'sūm*, fallen ; *ac cīd'e rē*, to happen), cadence, cascade ; casual, occasion ; accident, incident.

çaed, çaes, çīd (*caē'de rē*, to cut, to kill ; *caē'sūm*, cut ; *de cīd'e rē*, to cut off), caesura ; precise ; decide, homicide.

eānd, çēnd, çēns (*cān'de rē*, to glow with heat ; *in cēn'de rē*, to kindle ; *in cēn'sūm*, kindled), candle, candor ; incendiary, incense.

eap, eāpt, çīp, çēpt (*cāp'e rē*, to take ; *cāp'tūm*, taken ; *in cīp'e rē*, to begin ; *in cēp'tūm*, begun), capacity ; captive ; incipient, inception.

* Scholars in different countries generally pronounce Latin substantially as they pronounce their own language. Accordingly, among the English-speaking people what is called the English Method has in general prevailed. In this book the pronunciation of the Latin and Greek, in accordance with the English Method, is indicated as in the case of other words by means of diacritical marks. These marks are used to indicate the *quality* of the sound, not as in Latin and Greek, to indicate quantity.

ān, ōr, dē, wōlf, tōō, tōōk ; ārn, rye, pull ; ç, ē, soft ; e, ē, hard ; æ ; exist ; ū as ng ; this.

eap, eăp'it (*că'păt*, head; *căp'i tis*, of the head), cap, cape, captain; capital, capitulate.

eărn (*căr'nis*, of the flesh), carnal, carnivorous, carnation.

çed, çess (*căd'e ră*, to go, to yield; *căs'sum*, gone), cede, recede, accede; cession, access, excess.

çent (*căn'tum*, a hundred), cent, centennial, century.

cěrn, eret (*cěr'ne ră*, to sift, to judge; *crě'tum*, judged), discern, concern; discretion, discreet, decree.

çiv (*çi'vis*, a citizen), civil, civic, civilize, civility.

elăud, elăus, elūd (*clau'de ră*, to shut; *clau'sum*, shut; *con-clū de ră*, to close), clause, close; conclude, exclude, include.

eol, eult (*cōl'e ră*, to till, to cultivate; *cūl'tum*, cultivated), colony, colonize; cultivate, culture, agriculture.

eor, cōrd (*cōr*, heart; *cōr'dis*, of the heart), core, courage; cordial, accord, discord, record.

eōrp, eōr'po (*cōr'pus*, body; *cōr'po ris*, of the body), corps, corpse, corpuscle; corporeal, corporate, corporal.

ered, erēd'it (*crəd'e ră*, to believe; *crəd'i tūm*, believed), creed, credence; credit, creditor, credulous.

eur (*cū'ra*, care), cure, curious, accurate, sinecure.

eurr, eurs (*cūr're ră*, to run; *cūr'sum*, run), current, occur, courier; course, excursion, precursor.

děnt (*děns*, tooth; *děn'tis*, of a tooth), dentist, dent, indent.

diet (*dīc'e ră*, to say; *dīc'tum*, said), diction, dictate, benediction, predict, verdict, dictator.

dāt, dīt, dōn (*dā'rě*, to give; *dā'tum*, given; *ēd'i tūm*, given out; *dō'nūm*, a gift), data; edit, editor; donor, donation.

doc, dōet (*dōc'e ră*, to teach; *dōc'tum*, taught), docile, document; doctrine, doctor, indoctrinate.

dūc, dūet (*dū'ce ră*, to lead; *dūc'tum*, lead), duke, adduce, conduce; duct, product, reduction.

du (*dū'ō*, two), dual, duel, duet, duplicate, double.

ěss, ěnt (*ěs'sě*, to be; *ěn'tis*, of a thing), essence, essential, entity, non-entity, absent, present.

făet, fěet (*făc'e ră*, to make, to do; *făc'tum*, made; *ăf fěc'tum*, affected), fact, factor; affect, defect, effectual, perfect.

fěnd, fěns (*fěn'de ră*, to strike; *fěn'sum*, struck), fend, fender, defend, defendant; defensive, offense, offensive.

ă, â, &c., long; â, ă, &c., short; căre, făr, âsk, ăll, what; ăra, vâll, tăr'm; pique, firm;

- fer, lāt** (*fēr' rē*, to bear; *lā'tūm*, borne), fertile, circumference, confer, suffer, transfer; collate, relate, translate.
- fid** (*fid'e rē*, to trust; *fīdēs*, faith), fidelity, confide, infidel.
- fin** (*fīnīs*, end), fine, final, finish, finite, infinite.
- flēct, flēx** (*flēc'te rē*, to bend; *flēx'ūm*, bent), inflect, reflect, reflector; flexible, circumflex, reflex.
- frāng, frāct** (*frān'ge rē*, to break; *frāc'tūm*, broken), frangible, fragment, fragile; fraction, fracture, refraction.
- fug, fū'gīt** (*fū'ge rē*, to flee; *fū'gī tūm*, fled), refuge, centrifugal; subterfuge; fugitive.
- fūnd, fūs** (*fūn'de rē*, to pour out, to melt; *fū'sūm*, melted), refund, confound; fuse, confuse, futile, suffuse.
- gen, gēn'er** (*gē'nūs*, birth, race, kind; *gēn'e rīs*, of a kind), genial, gentile, congenial; degenerate, generous, regenerate.
- grad, grēss** (*grā'dē*, to step, to walk; *grēs'sūm*, walked), grade, gradation, gradual, graduate; aggressive, progress, transgress.
- hāb'it, hīb'it** (*hāb'e rē*, to have, to hold; *hāb'i tūm*, held; *ēx hīb'i tūm*, held out), habit, habitation, inhabitant; exhibit, prohibit, prohibition.
- jāc, jēct** (*jāc'e rē*, to throw; *e jēc'tūm*, thrown out), ejaculate; conjecture, ejection, object, project, subject.
- jūnet, jug** (*jūn'ge rē*, to join; *jūnc tūm*, joined; *jū'gūm*, a yoke), junction, adjunct, conjunction, injunction, subjugate.
- leg, lēct** (*lēg'e rē*, to gather, to read; *lēc'tūm*, read), legend, legible, college, elegance; lecture, collect, intellect.
- lō'qu, lo cūt'** (*lō'quī*, to speak; *lo cū'tūm*, spoken), loquacious, colloquial, eloquent, soliloquy; elocution.
- māgn, maj, māj'im** (*māj'nūs*, great *māj'jōr*, greater; *māj'i mūs*, greatest), magnify, magnitude; major, majesty; maxim, maximum.
- man** (*mā'nūs*, the hand), manual, manacle, manufacture, manuscript.
- mīt, mīss** (*mīt'te rē*, to send; *mīs'sūm*, sent), admit, commit, inter-mittent; admissible, commissary, missive, promise.
- mov, mōt** (*mōv'e rē*, to move; *mō'tūm*, moved), movable, remove; motion, motive, momentum, motive, locomotive.
- nāsc, nat** (*nās'ci*, to be born, to grow; *nā'tūs*, born), nascent; natal, nation, native, nature, innate, supernatural.

eap, **eăp'it** (*căp'ūt*, head; *căp'i tīs*, of the head), cap, cape, captain; capital, capitulate.

eārn (*cār'nis*, of the flesh), carnal, carnivorous, carnation.

çed, **çæss** (*cêd'e rē*, to go, to yield; *cæss'ſum*, gone), cede, recede, accede; cession, access, excess.

çent (*cên'tum*, a hundred), cent, centennial, century.

cērn, **eret** (*cēr'ne rē*, to sift, to judge; *crē'tum*, judged), discern, concern; discretion, discreet, decree.

çiv (*çiv'is*, a citizen), civil, civic, civilize, civility.

elaud, **elaus**, **elūd** (*clau'de rē*, to shut; *clau'sum*, shut; *con-clū de rē*, to close), clause, close; conclude, exclude, include.

eōl, **eūlt** (*cōl'e rē*, to till, to cultivate; *cūl'tum*, cultivated), colony, colonize; cultivate, culture, agriculture.

eōr, **cōrd** (*cōr*, heart; *cōr'dis*, of the heart), core, courage; cordial, accord, discord, record.

eōrp, **eōr'po** (*cōr'pus*, body; *cōr'po ris*, of the body), corps, corpse, corpuscle; corporeal, corporate, corporal.

ered, **erēd'it** (*crēd'e rē*, to believe; *crēd'i tūm*, believed), creed, credence; credit, creditor, credulous.

eur (*cū'ra*, care), cure, curious, accurate, sinecure.

eurr, **eurs** (*cūr're rē*, to run; *cūr'sum*, run), current, occur, courier; course, excursion, precursor.

dēnt (*dēns*, tooth; *dēn'tis*, of a tooth), dentist, dent, indent.

dīet (*dīc'e rē*, to say; *dīc'tum*, said), diction, dictate, benediction, predict, verdict, dictator.

dāt, **dīt**, **dōn** (*dā'rē*, to give; *dā'tum*, given; *ēd'i tūm*, given out; *dō'nūm*, a gift), data; edit, editor; donor, donation.

doc, **dōet** (*dōc'e rē*, to teach; *dōc'tum*, taught), docile, document; doctrine, doctor, indoctrinate.

dūc, **dūet** (*dū'ce rē*, to lead; *dūc'tum*, lead), duke, adduce, conduce; duet, product, reduction.

du (*dū'ō*, two), dual, duel, duet, duplicate, double.

æss, **ënt** (*æssē*, to be; *ën'tis*, of a thing), essence, essential, entity, non-entity, absent, present.

fāet, **fēet** (*fāc'e rē*, to make, to do; *fāc'tum*, made; *āf fēc'tum*, affected), fact, factor; affect, defect, effectual, perfect.

fēnd, **fēns** (*fēn'de rē*, to strike; *fēn'sum*, struck), fend, fender, defend, defendant; defensive, offense, offensive.

ā, **ē**, &c., *long*; **ä**, **ë**, &c., *short*; **cāre**, **fār**, **āsk**, **gill**, **whæt**; **ēre**, **vāil**, **tērm**; **pīque**, **fīrm**;

- fer**, **lāt** (*fēr'rē*, to bear; *lā'tūm*, borne), fertile, circumference, confer, suffer, transfer; collate, relate, translate.
- fid** (*fīd'e rē*, to trust; *fīdēs*, faith), fidelity, confide, infidel.
- fin** (*fīnīs*, end), fine, final, finish, finite, infinite.
- flēct**, **flēx** (*flēc'te rē*, to bend; *flēx'ūm*, bent), inflect, reflect, reflector; flexible, circumflex, reflex.
- frāng**, **frāet** (*frān'ge rē*, to break; *frāc'tūm*, broken), frangible, fragment, fragile; fraction, fracture, refraction.
- fug**, **fū'gīt** (*fū'ge re*, to flee; *fū'gī tūm*, fled), refuge, centrifugal; subterfuge; fugitive.
- fūnd**, **fūs** (*fūn'de rē*, to pour out, to melt; *fū'sūm*, melted), refund, confound; fuse, confuse, futile, suffuse.
- gen**, **gēn'er** (*gē'nūs*, birth, race, kind; *gēn'e rīs*, of a kind), genial, gentile, congenial; degenerate, generous, regenerate.
- grad**, **grēss** (*grā'dī*, to step, to walk; *grēs'sūm*, walked), grade, gradation, gradual, graduate; aggressive, progress, transgress.
- hāb'it**, **hīb'it** (*hā'bē rē*, to have, to hold; *hāb'i tūm*, held; *ēx hīb'i tūm*, held out), habit, habitation, inhabitant; exhibit, prohibit, prohibition.
- jāc**, **jēet** (*jāc'e rē*, to throw; *e jēc'tūm*, thrown out), ejaculate; conjecture, ejection, object, project, subject.
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ān, *ōr*, *dq*, *wqlz*, *tōō*, *tōōk*; *ār*, *rue*, *pūll*; *q*, *g*, *soft*; *e*, *g*, *hard*; *a*; *exist*; *n* as *ng*; *this*

- nōsc, nōt, nob** (*nōs'ce rē*, to know; *nō'ta*, a mark; *nōb'i'ūs*, noble), notice, notify, notion, denote, ignoble.
- par, pa rat** (*pa rā'rē*, to prepare; *pa rā'tūm*, prepared), apparel, compare, prepare, comparison; apparatus, separate, inseparable.
- pārt** (*pārs*, part; *pār'tis*, of a part), parcel, partial, partisan.
- pēnd, pēns** (*pēn'de rē*, to hang; *pēn'sūm*, hung, weighed), pendant, pending, pendulum; pensive, pension, compensate.
- pēd** (*pēs*, foot; *pē'dis*, of a foot), biped, pedestrian, expedient, expedite, impede, quadruped.
- pet, pēt'it** (*pēt'e rē*, to ask; *pe tī'tūm*, asked), petulant, impetus, compete; petition, appetite, repetition.
- ple, plēt, plen** (*plē'rē*, to fill; *plē'tūm*, filled; *plē'nus*, full), supplement; complete, replete; plenty, plenteous.
- plic, pli eāt** (*pli cā'rē*, to fold; *pli cā'tūm*, folded), explicit, implicit; complicate, duplicate, implicate, multiply.
- pon, pos it** (*pōn'e rē*, to place; *pōs'i tūm*, placed), postpone, component; compose, composite, deposit, opposite.
- pōrt** (*por tā'rē*, to carry), porter, portable, export, import.
- pre hēnd, pre hēns** (*pre hēn'de rē*, to seize; *pre hēn'sūm*, seized), apprehend, comprehend; apprehensive, comprise.
- pung, pūnc** (*pūn'ge rē*, to prick; *pūnc'tūm*, pricked), pungent, poignant; punctilious, punctual, punctuate.
- quaē, quaē sit** (*quaē're rē*, to seek, to ask; *quaē sī'tūm*, asked), query, acquire, inquire; question, exquisite, request.
- reg, rēet** (*rēg'e rē*, to rule; *rēc'tūm*, ruled), regular, regent, regal; correct, direct, rectify, rectitude.
- rog, ro gat** (*rō gā'rē*, to ask; *rō gā'tūm*, asked), arrogant; derogatory, interrogation, prerogation.
- rūpt** (*rūm'pe rē*, to break; *rūp'tūm*, broken), rupture, abrupt, bankrupt, corrupt, interrupt.
- sci ēnt** (*sci ēn'ti a* (*shē a*), knowledge), science, omniscient, conscience.
- serib, script** (*scrib'e rē*, to write; *scrip'tūm*, written), scribble, subscribe, describe; scripture, manuscript.
- sēd, sēss** (*sē dē'rē*, to sit; *sēs'sūm*, seated), sedentary, sedate, sediment, preside; session, assess.
- sēnt, sēns** (*sēn tī'rē*, to perceive or feel; *sēn'sūm*, perceived), sentiment, assent, consent; sensual, sensitive, sensible.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ēre, vgl, tērm; pīque, firm;

- seq, se eūt** (*se'quī*, to follow; *se cū'tūs*, followed), sequel, sequence, subsequent, consequent; consecutive, execute.
- sist** (*sis'te rē*, to stand), desist, exist, consistent, resist.
- solv, so lūt** (*sōl've rē*, to loosen; *sō lū'tūm*, loosened), solve, solvency, absolve; solution, resolute.
- spie, spēet** (*spēc'e rē*, to behold; *spēc'tūm*, beheid); aspect, expect, inspect; conspicuous, perspicuity.
- spir** (*spi rā're*, to breathe), spirit, aspire, conspiracy.
- sta, stat, stī tu** (*stā'rē*, to stand, to set up; *stā'tūm*, set up; *cōn stī'tū'e rē*, to set up firmly), stable, constant; station, stature, statute; constitute, destitute.
- strū, strūet** (*strū'e rē*, to build; *strūc'tūm*, built), construe, instrument; structure, construct, destruction.
- sūm, sūmpt** (*sū'me rē*, to take, to spend; *sūmp'tūm*, spent), assume, consume, presume; assumption, sumptuary.
- tāng, tāet, tīng** (*tān'ge rē*, to touch; *tāc'tūm*, touched; *cōn tīn'ge rē*, to happen), contagion, tangent, tangible; intact, contact; contingent.
- tēnd, tēns, or tēnt** (*tēn'de rē*, to stretch; *tēn'sūm* or *tēn'tūm*, stretched), attend, contend; extensive, intent, intense, pretense.
- ten, tēnt, tin** (*te nē'rē*, to keep, to hold; *tēn'tūm*, held, *āb stī nē'rē*, to keep from), tenant, tendril; content, detention; abstinence continue.
- tēst** (*tēs'tis*, witness), attest, testimonial, testify, protest.
- tōrt** (*tōr'que rē*, to twist; *tōr'tūm*, twisted), torment, distort, extort, extortion, torture, tortuous.
- trāet** (*trā'he rē*, to draw; *trāc'tūm*, drawn), trace, abstract, attract, extract, protract, subtract.
- tri bu** (*tri bū'e rē*, to pay), tribute, contribute, retribution.
- ūn** (*ū'nūs*, one), unit, unite, unanimity, union.
- ūt, ūs** (*ū'ti*, to use; *ū'sūm*, used), utility, utensil; use, useful, usual, usage, abuse, misuse.
- val, vāl'id** (*va lē'rē*, to be strong; *vāl'i dūs*, strong), avail, convalescent, valiant, valor, value; valid, invalid, validity.
- vēn, vēnt** (*vē nē'rē*, to come; *vēn'tūm*, come), convene, convenient, intervene; advent, convention, event.
- vērt, vērs** (*vēr'te rē*, to turn; *vēr'sūm*, turned), advert, advertise, convert; adverse, adversary, aversion, vertical.

vid, vis (*vī dē'rē*, to see; *vī'sum*, seen), evident, provide; **vision** visible, visionary, visit, vista.
vīne, vīet (*vīn'ce rē*, to conquer; *vīc'tūm*, conquered), convince, evince, invincible; **convict, victor, victim**.
vīv (*vīv'e rē*, to live), revive, survive, vivify.
vōc, vo eat (*vō cā'rē*, to call; *vō cā'tūm*, called), convoke, invoke, vocal; advocate, equivocal.
vōlv, vo lut (*vōlv'es rē*, to roll; *vō lū'tūm*, rolled), devolve, involve, evolution, revolution, volume.

GREEK ROOTS.

1. Study the meanings of the Greek words; 2. Analyze the illustrative words; 3. Give other illustrations.

ān thrōp (*ān'thrō pōs*, man), philanthropist, misanthrope.
ārch (*ār'chē*, beginning; government), anarchy, arch, archbishop, archduke, archives, monarch, patriarch.
āstr (*ās'trōn*, a star), asterisk, astral, astrology, astronomy.
qu'to (*au'tōs*, one's self), autocrat, autograph, automaton, autobiography, autonomy, autopsy.
bi'o (*bī'ōs*, life), biography, biology, bioplasm.
bol (*bō'lōs*, a throw), hyperbole, emblem, problem, symbol.
ehrōn (*chrō'nōs*, time), chronic, chronicle, chronology, chronometer, chronicler, chronologic.
eōsm (*cōs'mōs*, order; the world), cosmic, cosmopolitan.
erat (*crā'tōs*, strength; government), democracy, aristocracy.
cye (*cyc'lōs*, a circle), cycle, cyclopedia, bicycle.
dee (*dē'ca*, ten), decade, decalogue, decimal.
dem (*dē'mōs*, the people), democracy, epidemic.
dŷ nam (*dŷn'a mīs*, power), dynamics, dynamite.
ērg (*ēr'gōn*, a work), energy, energize.
eū (*eū*, well), eulogy, euphony.
gam (*gā'mēn*, to marry), bigamy, polygamy, amalgamate.
gē (*gē*, earth), geography, geology, geometry, geocentric, geode, geodesy, geogony, georgiac.
gen (*gēn'e a*, birth, origin), genealogy, genesis.
gon (*gōn'i a*, a corner, an angle), diagonal, polygon.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ê, &c., short; cāre, fā, āsk, gīl, whāt; ēre, vgil, tērm; pīque, firm;

grāph, grām (*grā'phein*, to write; *grām'ma*, a writing), autograph, diagram, grammar, telegram.

hē h ō (*hē'li ōs*, the sun), heliotrope, aphelion, perihelion.

hydr (*hŷ'dōr*, water), hydrant, hydrophobia, hydrogen, hydra, hydrate, hydraulics, hydrodynamics, hydrometer, hydropathy.

id i ō (*id'ī ōs*, private, peculiar), idiom, idiot, idiosyncrasy.

iso (*ī'sōs*, equal), isosceles, isochronous.

lith (*lithōs*, a stone), lithograph, chrysolite.

log (*lō'gōs*, discourse, science), logic, chronology, decalogue, logarithm, philology, mineralogy, dialogue, theology, monologue, prologue.

lys (*ly'sis*, a loosing), analysis, paralysis, analyze.

metr (*mē'ter*, mother), metropolis, metropolitan.

metr (*mē'trōn*, a measure), meter, barometer, symmetry.

mon (*mō'nōs*, alone), monad, monastery, monopolize.

nom (*nō'mōs*, a law), anomaly, economy, astronomy.

ōn ym (*ōn'o ma*, a name), anonymous, synonym.

ōpt (*ōp'tein*, to see), optics, optical, autopsy, synopsis.

pān (*pās, pān*, all), panacea, panegyric, pantomime, pandemonium, panoply, panorama, pantheism, pantheon.

path (*pā'thōs*, feeling, disease), antipathy, apathy, sympathy.

patr (*pā'ter*, father), patriarch.

phil (*phī'lōs*, loving), Philadelphia, philanthropist.

phon (*phō'nē*, sound), euphony, phonics, symphony.

phys (*phy'sis*, a bringing forth, nature), physics, physiology, physique, physical, physiognomy.

pod (*pous*, a foot; *pō'dōs*, of a foot), cephalopod, myriapod.

poli, polit (*pō'lis*, a city; *pō'lē'tēs*, a citizen), metropolis, politics.

scop (*scō'pein*, to watch, to observe), scope, telescope.

stel (*stēl'lein*, to send), apostle, epistle.

tēch (*tēch'nē*, art, skill), technical, polytechnic, pyrotechnic.

thē (*thē'os*, a god), atheist, theology, monotheistic, theism, theocracy, theogony, theologian, theosophy.

thēs (*thē'sis*, a placing), antithesis, epithet, synthesis.

tōm (*tō'mōs*, a cutting), anatomy, atom, epitome, tome.

top (*tō'pōs*, a place), topic, topography.

trop (*trō'pōs*, a turning), trope, trophy, tropic.

zō'o (*zō'ōn*, an animal), zoölogy, zodiac, zoöphyte.

ón, ór, dō, wōl, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ž, sq/t; c, ġ, hard; aq; exist; ū as ng; thia

LATIN MOTTOES.

- Ae'ti lá bõ'rẽ jũ eũ'n'di.** Finished labors are pleasant.
- Ad ás'trá pẽr ás'pe rá.** To the stars through difficulties.
(The motto of Kansas.)
- A'gẽ quõd a'gĩs.** Do what you are doing. Finish what you are about.
- An'í mõ, nõn ás tũ'ti á (she a).** By courage, not by craft.
- A põs'sẽ ad ẽs'sẽ.** From possibility to reality.
- Arẽ ẽst çẽ lá'rẽ ár'tẽm.** True art is to conceal art.
- Arẽ lón'gá, ví'tá brẽ'vis.** Art is long, but life is short.
- Au dã'çẽ fõr tũ'ná jũ'vat.** Fortune favors the bold (or brave).
- Aut vín'çe rẽ aut mõ'ri.** Either to conquer or to die. Victory or death.
- Bis dát qui çĩ'tõ dát.** He gives twice who gives promptly.
- Bis pée eá'rẽ in bẽl'lõ nõn lĩ'çĩt.** To blunder twice is not allowed in war.
- Bis vín'çĩt, qui sẽ vín'çĩt in víe tũ'ri á.** He conquers a second time who controls himself in victory.
- Cãr'pẽ dĩ'ẽm.** Enjoy the present day. Seize the opportunity.
- Cẽ'dẽ Dẽ'õ.** Submit to Providence.
- Cẽr'tũm pẽ'tẽ fĩ'nẽm.** Aim at a certain end.
- Çĩ'tõ má tũ'rũm, çĩ'tõ pũ'tri dũm.** Soon ripe, soon rotten.
- Crẽ'dẽ quõd hã'bẽs, ẽt hã'bẽs.** Believe that you have it, and you have it.
- Crẽs'çĩt sũb põn'de rẽ vír'tũs.** Virtue increases under a weight or burden.
- Dẽ'õ ad jũ vãn'tẽ, nõn tĩ mẽn'dũm.** God helping, nothing need be feared.
- Dõ çẽn'dõ dĩ's'çi mũs.** We learn by teaching.
- Dũm vív'ĩ mũs, ví vã'mũs.** While we live, let us live.
- Es'sẽ quãm ví dĩ'rĩ.** To be, rather than to seem.
- Est mõ'dũs in rẽ'bũs.** There is a medium in all things.
- Es'tõ quõd ẽs'sẽ ví dĩ'rĩs.** Be what you seem to be.
- Ex çẽl'sĩ õr.** Higher. More elevated. (The motto of New York.)

á, ẽ, &c., long; ă, ẽ, &c., short; cãre, fãr, ásk, ăll, whãt; hẽlr, vęll, tẽrm; pĩque, fĩrm

Ex'i tūs æ'e'tā prō'bāt. The event justifies the deed. (Washington's motto.)

Fā'tā vī'ām in vē'ni ēnt. The fates will find a way.

Fēs tī'nā lēn'tē. Hasten slowly.

Fl dē'li cēr'tā mēr'cēs. The reward of the faithful is certain.

Fl'nis eō rō'nāt ō'pūs. The end crowns the work.

Fōr tū'nā fā'vēt fāt'ū is. Fortune favors fools.

Grā dā'tim. Gradually. Step by step.

Hō'di ē mī'hi, erās tī'bi. To-day to me, to-morrow it belongs to you.

Hō'nōs hā'bēt ō'nūs. Honor brings responsibility.

In'gēns tē'lūm nē cēs'si tās. Necessity is a powerful weapon.

In ōm'ni ā pā rā'tūs. Ready for all things.

Jū ni ō'rēs ād lā bō'rēs. Young men for labors.

Lā'bōr ip'sē vō lūp'tās. Labor itself is pleasure.

Lā'bōr ōm'ni ā vin'cit. Labor conquers everything.

Lē'vē fīt quōd bē'ne fēr'tūr ō'nūs. The burden which is well borne becomes light.

Māg'nā ēst vē'r'i tās, ēt prāē va lē'bīt. Truth is mighty, and will prevail.

Mēns āg'i tāt mō'lēm. Mind moves matter.

Nē cē'dē mā'lis. Yield not to misfortune.

Nē cēs'si tās nōn hā'bēt lē'gēm. Necessity has (or knows, no law.

Nēe tēm'e rē, nēe tīm'i dē. Neither rashly nor timidly.

Nē frōn'ti erē'dē. Trust not to appearances.

Nē Jū'pi tēr quī'dēm ōm'ni būs plā'cēt. Not even Jupiter pleases every one.

Nē tēn'tēs, aut pēr'fi cē. Attempt not, or accomplish thoroughly.

Nūi dēs pē rān'dūm. Never despair.

Nī'si Dōm'i nūs frūs'trā. Unless God be with us, all our toil is vain.

Nōn mūl'tā, sēd mūl'tūm. Not many things, but much.

Nōn quis, sēd quīd. Not who, but what. Not the person, but the deed.

Nūl'lā dī'rēs sī'nē līn'e ā. Not a day without a line; that is, without something done.

son, or, do, wolf, tōō, tōōk; ūn, rye, pull; c, ē, soft; c, ē, hard; aq; exist; n as ng; thia

Nūne ąut nūn'quām. Now or never.

Om'nē bō'nūm dē'su per. All good is from above.

Om'ni ā vīn'čit ā'môr. Love conquers all things.

O'ti ūm (*she ūm*) sī'nē līt'te rīs mōrs̄ ēst. Leisure without literature is death.

Pāl'mām qui mēr'ū it fē'rāt. Let him bear the palm who has won it.

Pāl'ma nōn sī'nē pūl've rē. The palm is not gained without dust. No excellence without great labor.

Pēr ān gūs'tā ād ąu gūs'tā. Through difficulties to grandeur.

Pōs'sunt qui'ā pōs'sē vi dēn'tār. They can because they think they can.

Praē mōn'i tūs, praē mū nī'tūs. Forewarned, forearmed.

Prīn ąip'i ā, nōn hōm'i nēs. Principles, not men.

Qui nōn prō'fią it dē'fią it. He who does not advance goes backward.

Rē'spi ąē fī'nēm. Look to the end.

Rī'dē sī sā'pīs. Laugh if you are wise.

Spēs sī'bī quīs'quē. Let every one hope in himself.

Tŷ'bī sē'rīs, tī'bī mē'tīs. You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.

Tū nē ąē'dē mā'līs. Do not yield to evils.

U'bi lī bēr'tās, i'bi pāt'ri ā. Where liberty dwells, there is my country.

Vē'rā prō grāt'i īs (*she*). Truth before favor.

Vēr'i tās vīn'čit. Truth conquers.

Vēr i tā'tīs sīm'plēx ō rā'ti o (*she ō*) ēst. The language of truth is simple.

Vēs tīg'i ā nūl'lā rē trōr'sūm. No footsteps backward.

Vīn'čit qui pāt'i tār. He conquers who endures (or bears).

Vīn'čit qui sē vīn'čit. He conquers who overcomes himself.

Vīrtūs īn ąēn'dīt vī'rēs. Virtue kindles strength.

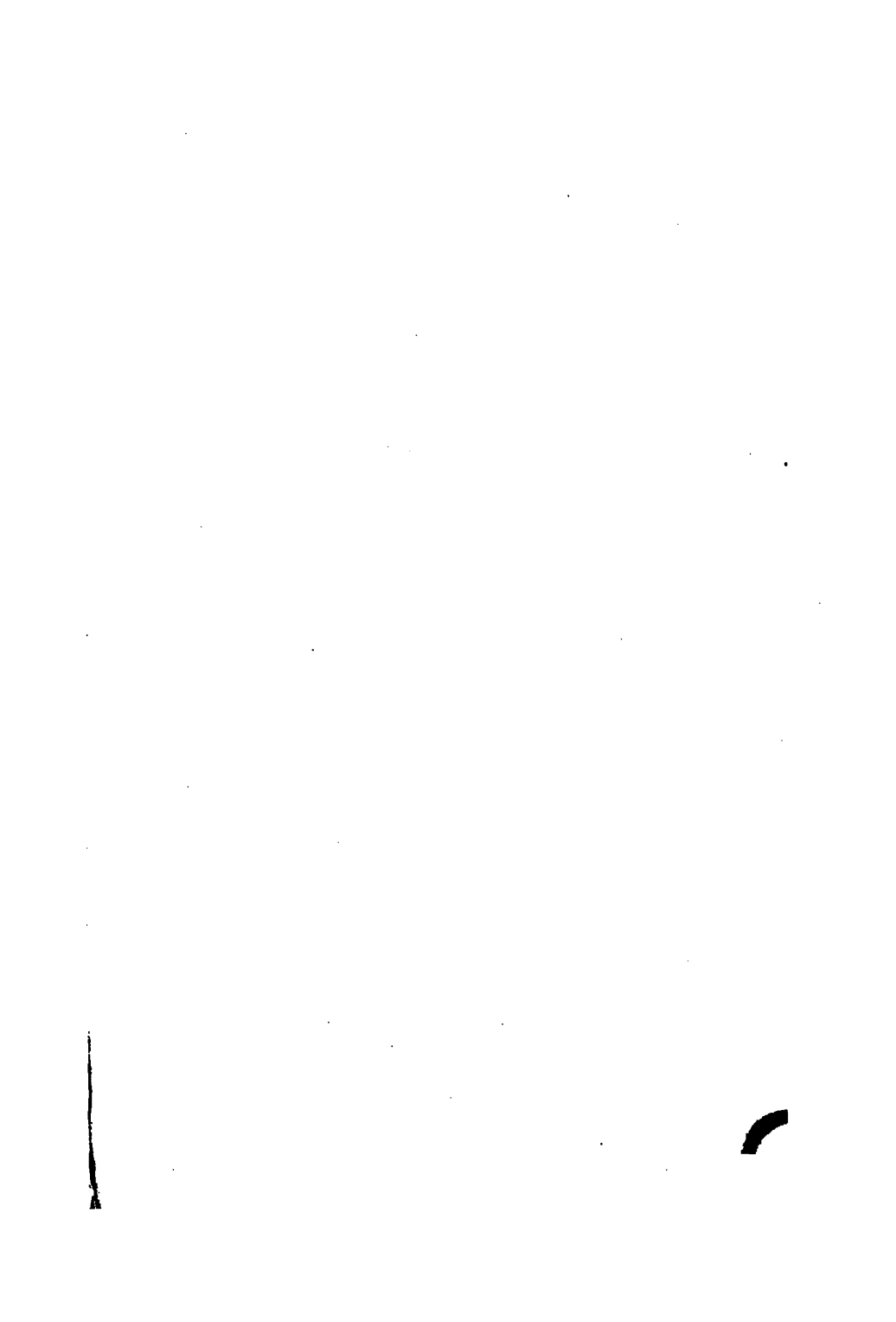
Vīrtūs mīl'li ā sēn'tā. Virtue is a thousand shields.

Vī'tā sī'nē līt'te rīs mōrs̄ ēst. Life without literature is death.

Vō'lēns et pō'tēns. Willing and able.

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ā, ē, &c., *short*: cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; hēir, vēll, tērm; pīque, fīrm.





**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

[illegible]



